

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.



STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

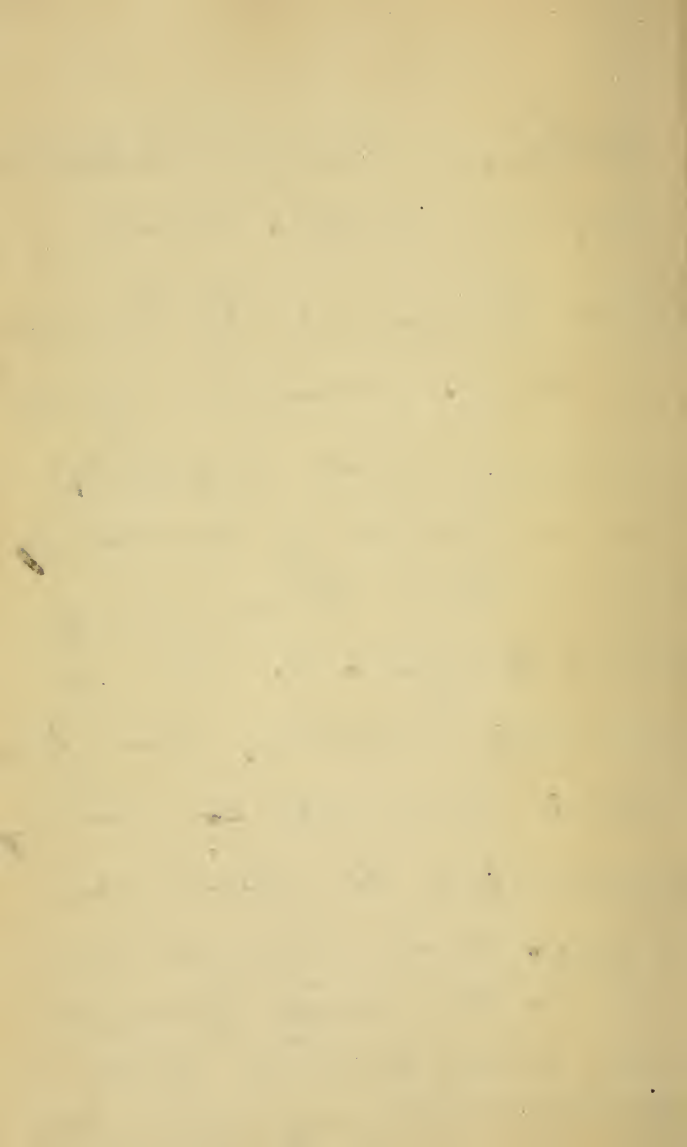
→ 1887 ←

T. F. FITZGERALD.

Approved,

Mrs. H. Duckert
a. a. g.

Whereas long established
custom orders that
Hon Frederick W Guichter
in consideration of his
wisdom and modesty
as a piece of mentality
and his shrewdness
and sagacity as a
money matter, therefore
this Manual is hereby
presented to him in
hopes that before he
dies he will found
an institution for
fallen strong men.
J. F. Guichter



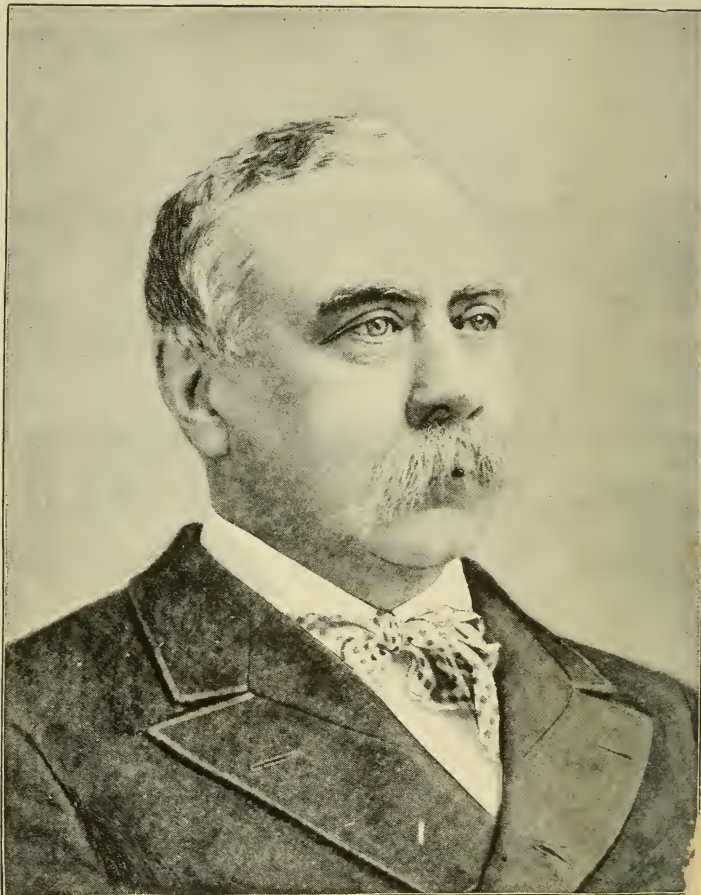


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Wm. S. Green

MANUAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH SESSION.

1887.



BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

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TRENTON, N. J.:
T. F. FITZGERALD, LEGISLATIVE REPORTER,
COMPILER AND PUBLISHER.

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as they may desire, on giving credit therefor to the MANUAL.

PREFACE.

THIS EDITION of the MANUAL of the Legislature of New Jersey needs no words of recommendation from the publisher. The work speaks for itself. In many ways more improvements have been made, so that the book is now of State importance and indispensable to every man in public life in New Jersey. The increased support given it every year is a proof that the efforts of the publisher to make the MANUAL both reliable and convenient for ready reference are highly appreciated, and will still further encourage him to keep on improving succeeding volumes.

Returning warmest thanks for the many favors received from the Governor, the Legislature, State Officers and all other kind patrons,

Very respectfully,

THE COMPILER.

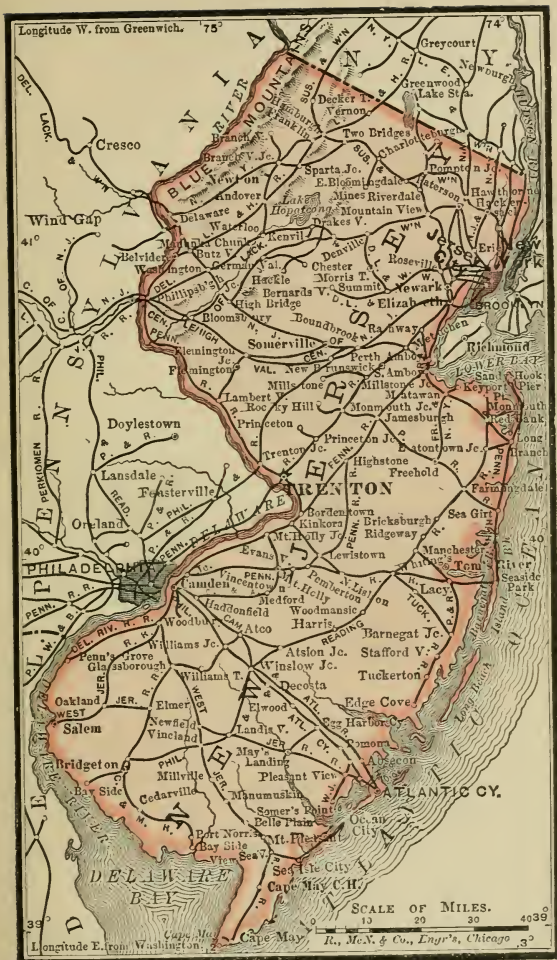
JANUARY 13TH, 1887.

JOHN L. MURPHY,
FINE BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL,
TRENTON, N. J.

CALENDAR.

—1887—

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HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the adjacent lands was claimed respectively by the Dutch and Swedes. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early summer of 1664, when Charles II. sold to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names, of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY."

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defense of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make choice of six Councillors, at least, (or twelve, at most,) or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the proprietors, received a commission as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. Ten years previous, an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown, on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland, on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defense of the province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of one thousand pounds for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called

in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick, and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a royal government.

By the retercession of New Jersey to Great Britain, by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But, before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681 the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent sub-divisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702 the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1738, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the natural son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took

place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, December 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops was \$2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	- - - - -	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	- - - - -	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	- - - - -	1683
Gawen Laurie,	- - - - -	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	- - - - -	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	- - - - -	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	- - - - -	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy,	- - - - -	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	- - - - -	1684 to 1685
John Skein, Deputy,	- - - - -	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	- - - - -	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	- - - - -	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	- - - - -	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	- - - - -	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Gov., 1699 till surrender to the Crown,	- - - - -	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

Edward, Lord Cornbury, Governor,	- - - - -	1703 to 1708
John, Lord Lovelace—(died in office),	- - - - -	1708
Richard Ingoldsby, Lieutenant Governor,	- - - - -	1709 to 1710
General Robert Hunter,	- - - - -	1710 to 1719
Lewis Morris (President of Council),	- - - - -	1719 to 1720
William Burnet,	- - - - -	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie,	- - - - -	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris (President of Council),	- - - - -	1731 to 1732
William Cosby,	- - - - -	1732 to 1736
John Anderson (President of Council),	- - - - -	1736
John Hamilton (President of Council),	- - - - -	1736 to 1738

(The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris, - - - - -	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton (President of Council), - - - - -	1746 to 1747
John Reading (President of Council), - - - - -	1747
Jonathan Belcher, - - - - -	1747 to 1757
Thomas Pownall, Lieutenant Governor, - - - - -	1757
John Reading (President of Council), - - - - -	1757 to 1758
Francis Bernard, - - - - -	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone, - - - - -	1760 to 1761
Josiah Hardy, - - - - -	1761 to 1763
William Franklin, - - - - -	1763 to 1776

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist), - - - - -	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist), - - - - -	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist), - - - - -	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat), - - - - -	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Dem.), - - - - -	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat), - - - - -	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist), - - - - -	1812 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat), - - - - -	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat), - - - - -	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist), - - - - -	1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (Democrat), - - - - -	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat), - - - - -	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig), - - - - -	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig), - - - - -	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat), - - - - -	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat), - - - - -	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig), - - - - -	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat), - - - - -	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig), - - - - -	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat), - - - - -	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat), - - - - -	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat), - - - - -	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican), - - - - -	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican), - - - - -	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat), - - - - -	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican), - - - - -	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat), - - - - -	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat), - - - - -	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat), - - - - -	1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat), - - - - -	1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat), - - - - -	1881 to 1884
Leon Abbett (Democrat), - - - - -	1884 to 1887
Robert S. Green (Democrat), - - - - -	1887 to —

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date:

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
 William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
 Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
 John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
 Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796.
 Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
 Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798, to February 14th, 1799.
 James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
 Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
 Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
 John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
 Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
 John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
 John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
 James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
 Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829.
 Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
 Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th, 1826.
 Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829, to March 3d, 1835.
 Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
 Samuel L. Southard, March 4th, 1833, to June 26th, 1842.
 Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
 Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
 William L. Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
 Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
 Robert F. Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
 William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
 John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December, 1862.
 Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th, 1863.
 John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
 James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
 William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
 John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
 Alexander G. Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
 John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
 T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to March 3d, 1881.
 John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to —,
 William J. Sewell, March 4th, 1881, to —.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury ;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses ;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies ;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments ;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must,

therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are also absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this

*This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

Section III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

Section IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

Section V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, &C.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

Section VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased,

during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

REVENUE BILLS.

Section VII.

1. All bill for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, &C.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and gen-

eral welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and—

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

Section X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any

duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like mannner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after

the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [*See XIIIth amendment.*]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [*See XIIIth amendment.*]

ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT, THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

POWERS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, &C.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

Section IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment

for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(*See Amendments, Art. XI.*)

Section II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

Section III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

Section I.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

Section II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

Section III.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within

the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES BY THE UNION.

Section IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOW MADE.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

Section I.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Section II.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

Section III.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President,*
And Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORMAN,
RUFUS KING.

DELAWARE.

GEORGE REED,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun.,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

CONNECTICUT.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

MARYLAND.

DAN'L OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
JAMES MCHENRY,
DANIEL CARROLL.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLE,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM BLUNT,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COATESWORTH PINCK-
NEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON,
Secretary.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED
ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTH ARTICLE
OF THE FOREGOING CONSTITUTION.

The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to
and amendments of the constitution of the United States, hav-
ing been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the
States, are become a part of the constitution.

First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789.

ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &C.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of
religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging

the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the

State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1783.

ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. 3, SEC. 2.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.

ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,† to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,‡ and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to

*On the first Wednesday in December, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

†Before the 1st Wednesday in January, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

‡On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—13TH AMENDMENT, PASSED 1865.

Section I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS—14TH AMENDMENT.

Section I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

Section III.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

Section IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

Section I.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section II.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A.D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION :

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty ; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience ; nor, under any pretense whatever, to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment ; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another ; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust ; and no person

shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy; or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying

war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the

United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and

from time to time publish the same ; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor, or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but, on being elected and taking his seat,

his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no

proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only ; but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special or local bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:
 Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.
 Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.
 Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members-elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or

affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property intrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,

and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified into office,

the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in

question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject-matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall, in all cases within the county except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall

terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier-generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major-generals, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-

general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court-martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals and judges of the inferior court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney-general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state and the keeper of the state prison shall be nominated

by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors

qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate-general and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring

the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
[L. S.] and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of October,
A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED 1884.

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

- I. Prayer.
- II. Calling the Roll.
- III. Reading the Journal.
- IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
- V. Reports of Committees.
 1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13.)
 2. Select Committees.
- VI. Unfinished business.
- VII. Introduction of bills.
- VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
- IX. Senate bills on third reading.
- X. Assembly bills on second reading.
- XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on the Revision and Amendment of the Laws.
- A Committee on Finance.
- A Committee on Corporations.
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
- A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
- A Committee on Education.
- A Committee on the Militia.
- A Committee on Fisheries.
- A Committee on Riparian Rights.
- A Committee on Agriculture.
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
- A Committee on Elections.
- A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
- A Committee on Unfinished Business.
- A Committee on Labor and Industries.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.

A Committee on the State Prison.

A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.

A Committee on the Library.

A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

A Committee on Public Printing.

A Committee on Passed Bills.

A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.

A Committee on Reform School for Boys.

A Committee on Sinking Fund.

A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless

otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third, which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House,

and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference* or *adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

57. No concurrent resolution shall pass unless by the consent of a majority of the Senators elected.

Secret Session.

58. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in

the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

59. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

60. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

61. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

62. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept a secret.

63. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

64. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED 1884.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which

appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of

Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor

in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and

amendments if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered :

- A Committee of Ways and Means.
- A Committee on Bill Revision.
- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.
- A Committee on Education.
- A Committee on Elections.
- A Committee on Engrossed Bills.
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
- A Committee on Militia.
- A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.
- A Committee on Corporations.
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance.
- A Committee on Unfinished Business.
- A Committee on Incidental Expenses.
- A Committee on Stationery.
- A Committee on Riparian Rights.
- A Committee on Revision of Laws.
- A Committee on Fisheries.
- A Committee on Railroads and Canals.
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.
- A Committee on Labor and Industries.

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate :

- A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
- A Committee on the State Prison.
- A Committee on Public Printing.
- A Committee on the Library.
- A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
- A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
- A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
- A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on Passed Bills.

A Committee on Sinking Fund.

A Committee on Soldiers' Home.

A Committee on Reform School for Boys.

A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first reading, shall be referred to appropriate committees; and when reported, printed for the use of the members.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House. And the commitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be, "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by yeas and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be

known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

56. No committee of this House shall report a bill adversely without notifying the introducer of the bill; nor shall such adverse report be acted upon unless the introducer of the bill is in his seat.

57. After the calling of the roll has been commenced upon any question, no member shall be permitted to explain his vote.

58. Every bill amended in the House, after its report by the committee to which it was referred upon introduction, shall, when ordered to be engrossed and have a third reading, be delivered to the Committee on Bill Revision, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and if it be found that such amendment agrees with the context the bill shall then be engrossed. If in the opinion of the committee such amendment is, as to form, improper, they shall report to the House with such recommendation as they think fit. Such report shall be made within two days from the receipt of the bill.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first indorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each House.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FROM 1774 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Continental Congress.

1774-5, James Kinsey; 1774-6, John Cooper, Stephen Crane, John De Hart, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, William Livingston, Richard Smith, Richard Stockton; 1776-7, Jonathan D. Sergeant; 1776-8, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer; 1776-9, John Witherspoon; 1777-8, Elias Boudinot; 1777-9, Nathaniel Scudder; 1778-9, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elias Dayton; 1778, John Neilson; 1778-80, John Fell; 1779, Thomas Henderson; 1779-81, William Ch. Houston; 1780-1, William Burnett, William Paterson; 1780-3, Abraham Clark; 1780-2, John Witherspoon; 1781-3, William Paterson; 1782-3, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1781-4, Silas Condict, Jonathan Elmer; 1783-5, John Beatty, Samuel Dick; 1783-4, John Stevens, Sr.; 1784-5, Charles Stewart, William Ch. Houston; 1784-7, Lambert Cadwalader; 1785-6, John Cleaves Symmes, Josiah Hornblower; 1786-7, James Schureman; 1786-8, Abraham Clark; 1787, William Paterson; 1787-8, Jonathan Elmer; 1787-9, Jonathan Dayton.

From 1789 to Date.

I. 1789-91. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem.

II. 1791-3. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Abraham Clark, Essex; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Aaron Kitchell, Morris.

III. 1793-5. John Beatty, Hunterdon; Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Abraham Clark, Essex (died 1794); Aaron Kitchell, Morris (to fill vacancy).

IV. 1795-7. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; Thomas Henderson, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Essex; Isaac Smith, Hunterdon; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

V. 1797-9. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; James H. Imlay, Monmouth; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

. VI. 1799-1801. John Condit, Essex; Franklin Davenport, Gloucester; Samuel H. Imlay, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Linn, Somerset.

VII. 1801-3. John Condit, Essex; Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset.

VIII. 1803-5. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

IX. 1805-7. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex.

X. 1807-9. William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex (until 1808); Adam Boyd, Bergen (from 1808-9).

XI. 1809-11. James Cox, Monmouth (until 1810); William Helms, Sussex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

XII. 1811-13. Adam Boyd, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; George C. Maxwell, Hunterdon; James Morgan, Middlesex; Thomas Newbold, Burlington.

XIII. 1813-15. Lewis Condict, Morris; William Cox, Burlington; Richard Stockton, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex; James Schureman, Middlesex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland (until 1814); Thomas Binns, Essex (1814-15).

XIV. 1815-17. Ezra Baker, Middlesex; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Lewis Condict, Morris; Henry Southard, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex.

XV. 1817-19. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; Charles Kinsey, Bergen; John Linn, Sussex; Henry Southard, Sussex.

XVI. 1819-21. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; John Linn, Sussex; Barnard Smith, Middlesex; Henry Southard, Somerset; John Condit, Essex (until 1820); Thomas Binns, Essex (1820-1).

XVII. 1821-3. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XVIII. 1823-5. George Cassady, Bergen; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XIX. 1825-7. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington.

XX. 1827-9. Lewis Condict, Essex; Isaac Pierson, Essex; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington; George E. Holcombe, Monmouth (until 1828); Hedge Thompson, Salem (until 1828); James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex (1828-9); Thomas Sinnickson, Salem (1828-9).

XXI. 1829-31. Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; Isaac Pierson, Essex; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XXII. 1831-3. Lewis Condict, Morris; Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Isaac Southard, Somerset; Silas Condit, Essex.

XXIII. 1833-5. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Essex; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington.

XXIV. 1835-7. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic (resigned and elected Governor); Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington; William Chetwood (D.), Essex (vacancy 1836-7).

XXV. 1837-9. John B. Ayerigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones York (W.), Salem.

XXVI. 1839-41. William B. Cooper (D.), Gloucester; Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Daniel B. Ryall (D.), Monmouth; Joseph Kille (D.), Salem; Peter D. Vroom (D.), Somerset.

XXVII. 1841-3. John B. Ayerigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke (W.), Salem.

XXVIII. 1843-5. Lucius Q. C. Elmer (D.), Cumberland; George Sykes (D.), Burlington; Littleton Kirkpatrick (D.), Middlesex; Isaac G. Farlee (D.), Hunterdon; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXIX. 1845-7. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; Samuel G. Wright (W.) (died 1845), Monmouth; George Sykes (D.) (vacancy), Burlington; John Runk (W.), Hunterdon; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXX. 1847-9. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; Dudley S. Gregory (W.), Hudson.

XXXI. 1849-51. Andrew K. Hay (W.), Camden; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; James G. King (W.), Hudson.

XXXII. 1851-3. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; George H. Brown (W.), Somerset; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; Rodman M. Price (D.), Essex.

XXXIII. 1853-5. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; Samuel Lilly (D.), Hunterdon; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (W.), Essex.

XXXIV. 1855-7. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; James Bishop (N. A.), Middlesex; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (R.), Essex.

XXXV. 1857-9. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; John Huyler (D.), Bergen; Jacob R. Wortendyke (D.), Hudson.

XXXVI. 1859-61. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; Jetur R. Riggs (D.), Passaic; William Pennington (R.) (Speaker), Essex.

XXXVII. 1861-3. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; George T. Cobb (D.), Morris; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXVIII. 1863-5. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; George Middleton (D.), Monmouth; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXIX. 1865-7. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; William A. Newell (R.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Ed. R. V. Wright (D.), Hudson.

XL. 1867-9. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLI. 1869-71. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; Orestes Cleveland (D.), Hudson.

XLII. 1871-3. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Sam'l C. Forker (D.), Burlington; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLIII. 1873-5. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Amos Clark, Jr. (R.), Union; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Marcus L. Ward (R.), Essex; Isaac W. Scudder (R.), Hudson.

XLIV. 1875-7. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Robert Hamilton, (D.), Sussex; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Frederick H. Teese (D.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLV. 1877-9. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; J. Howard Pugh (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Thomas B. Peddie (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVI. 1879-81. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; Hezekiah B. Smith (D.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Charles H. Voorhis (R.) Bergen; John L. Blake (R.), Essex; Lewis A. Brigham (R.), Hudson.

XLVII. 1881-3. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Henry S. Harris (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; Phineas Jones (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVIII. 1883-5. Thomas M. Ferrell (D.), Gloucester; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; Benjamin F. Howey (R.), Warren; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; William H. F. Fiedler (D.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

XLIX. 1885-7. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Robert S. Green (D.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

L. 1887-9. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

THE JUDICIARY.

(From 1704 to date.)

CHANCELLORS.

(Term, seven years—Salary, \$10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon (term expires May 1st, 1887).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, \$8,738.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John DeHart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (term expires March 8th, 1892).

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Soumans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmer; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Salter; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson (declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838,

James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1848, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenberg; 1855, Martin Ryerson; 1855, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelpley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S. Clawson; 1859, John Vandyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenberg; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73 and '80, David A. Depue; 1869, '76 and '83, Bennet Van Syckel; 1869, '76 and '83, Edward W. Scudder; 1875 and '82, Manning M. Knapp; 1875 and '82, Jonathan Dixon, Jr.; 1875 and '82, Alfred Reed; 1880, Joel Parker; 1880, William J. Magie.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Farmer; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (term expires April 5th, 1887).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term, five years—Fees)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee; 1886, Allan L. McDermott (term expires March 28th, 1891).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (term expires November 2d, 1887).

STATE OFFICERS.

(From 1776 to date.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7th, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (term expires April 6th, 1887).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term, three years—Salary as Treasurer, \$4,000; as State Prison Inspector, \$500.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15th, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright; 1885, Jonathan H. Blackwell; 1885, John J. Toffey (term expires January 20th, 1888).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, \$4,000 as Comptroller, and \$500 as State Prison Inspector.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson (term expires March, 1888).

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(Salary, \$1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwallader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

(Salary, \$1,200.)

1776, John Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1850, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine.

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, \$3,500.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Lavery; 1886, John H. Patterson (term expires April 22d, 1891).

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

Below is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844:

[SPECIAL SESSIONS.—An extra session convened on April 30th, and adjourned on May 10th, 1861, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war. Laws enacted, 13; Joint Resolutions, 2. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1877, for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges; it met on March 28th, and adjourned on March 30th. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1884, to act on the Governor's nominations for members of the State Board of Assessors: it met on April 23d, and lasted two hours.]

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1845—	January 14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	.....	...
1846—	" 13,	" 18,	14 "	144	...
1847—	" 12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848—	" 11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849—	" 9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850—	" 8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851—	" 14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852—	" 13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854—	" 10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855—	" 9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856—	" 8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857—	" 13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858—	" 12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859—	" 11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860—	" 10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861—	" 8,	" 15,	10 "	181	2
1862—	" 14,	" 28,	11 "	194	5
1863—	" 13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864—	" 12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865—	" 10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866—	" 9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867—	" 18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868—	" 14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869—	" 12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1870—	January 11,	March 17,	10 Weeks.	532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874—	" 13,	March 27,	11 "	534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877—	" 9,	March 9,	9 "	156	6
1878—	" 8,	April 5,	13 "	267	7
1879—	" 14,	March 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	230	10
1882—	" 10,	" 31,	12 "	190	7
1883—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	208	6
1884—	" 8,	April 18,	15 "	225	9
1885—	" 13,	" 4,	12 "	250	4
1886—*	" 12,	June 2,	15 "	279	8

*After a session of 14 weeks the House took a recess on April 16th till June 1st. The Senate continued in session, as a Court of Impeachment, till April 22d, when a recess was taken till June 1st. Up to the time of taking the recess the Senate and House were in session together 14 weeks, and the Senate by itself one week. Both Houses re-assembled on June 1st, and an adjournment *sine die* took place at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, June 2d. The Laverty impeachment trial was opened before the Senate, sitting as a court, on March 11th, and ended on Wednesday, April 21st, at 9 o'clock P. M., when a verdict of guilty on two counts, by a two-thirds majority, was returned. The trial lasted 19 days. See Senate Journal, session of 1886, pages 905 to 959.

STATE SENATORS.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1886.

Atlantic County.

45-47, Joel Adams.	63-65, Samuel Stille.
48-50, Lewis M. Walker.	66-68, David S. Blackman.
51-53, Joseph E. Potts.	69-71, Jesse Adams.
54-56, David B. Somers.	72-74, William Moore.
57-59, Enoch Cordery.	75-77, Hosea F. Madden.
60-62, Thomas E. Morris.	78-86, John J. Gardner.

Bergen County.

45-47, Richard R. Paulison.	66-68, John Y. Dater.
48-49, Isaac I. Haring.	69-71, James J. Brinkerhoff.
50-51, John Van Brunt.	72-74, Cornelius Lydecker.
52-53, Abraham Hopper.	75-77, George Dayton.
54-56, Daniel D. Depew.	78-80, Cornelius S. Cooper.
57-59, Thomas H. Herring.	81-83, Isaac Wortendyke.
60-62, Ralph S. Demarest.	84-85, Ezra Miller.
63-65, Daniel Holsman.	86, John W. Bogert.

Burlington County.

45-46, James S. Hulme.	68-70, Job H. Gaskell.
47-49, Thomas H. Richards.	71-73, Henry J. Irick.
50-52, Joseph Satterthwaite.	74-76, Barton F. Thorn.
53-58, Joseph W. Allen.	77-79, Caleb G. Ridgway.
59-61, Thomas L. Norcross.	80-82, Wm. Budd Deacon.
62, Joseph W. Pharo.	83-85, Hezekiah B. Smith.
63-64, William Garwood.	86-88, William H. Carter.
65-67, Geo. M. Wright.	

Camden County.

45, Richard W. Howell.	64-66, James M. Scovel.
46-48, Joseph C. Stafford.	67-72, Edward Bettle.
49-51, John Gill.	73-81, William J. Sewell.
52-54, Thomas W. Mulford.	82-84, Albert Merritt.
55-60, John K. Roberts.	85-87, Richard N. Herring.
61-63, William P. Tatem.	

Cape May County.

45-46, Reuben Willets.	50-52, Enoch Edmunds.
47-49, James L. Smith.	53-55, Joshua Swain, Jr.

56-58, Jesse H. Diverty.	71-73, Thomas Beesley.
59-61, Downs Edmunds.	74-76, Richard S. Leaming.
62-64, Jonathan F. Leaming.	77-79, Jonathan F. Leaming.
65-67, Wilmon W. Ware.	80-85, Waters B. Miller.
68-70, Leaming M. Rice.	86-88, Joseph H. Hanes.

Cumberland County.

45-46, Enoch H. More.	63-68, Providence Ludlam.
47-50, Stephen A. Garrison.	69-71, James H. Nixon.
51-53, Reuben Fithian.	72-74, C. Henry Shepherd.
54-56, Lewis Howell.	75-77, J. Howard Willets.
57-59, John L. Sharp.	78-80, George S. Whiticar.
60-62, Nat. Stratton.	81-86, Isaac T. Nichols.

Essex County.

45, Joseph S. Dodd.	64-66, John G. Trusdell.
46-48, Stephen R. Grover.	67-69, James L. Hays.
49-51, Asa Whitehead.	70-75, John W. Taylor.
52-54, Stephen Congar.	76-78, William H. Kirk.
55-57, George R. Chetwood.	79-81, William H. Francis.
58-60, Charles L. C. Gifford.	82-84, William Stainsby.
61-63, James M. Quinby.	85-87, Frederick S. Fish.

Gloucester County.

45-48, John C. Smallwood.	67-69, Woodward Warrick.
49-51, Charles Reeves.	70-75, Samuel Hopkins.
52-54, John Burk.	76-78, Thos. P. Mathers.
55-57, Joseph Franklin.	79-81, John F. Bodine.
58-60, Jephtha Abbott.	82-83, Thomas M. Ferrell.
61-63, John Pierson.	84-87, Stacy L. Pancoast.
64-66, Joseph L. Reeves.	

Hudson County.

45-47, Richard Outwater.	66-68, Charles H. Winfield.
48-49, John Tonnele.	69-71, Noah D. Taylor.
50, John Cassidy.	72-74, John R. McPherson.
51-53, Abraham O. Zabriskie.	75-77, Leon Abbott.
54-56, Moses B. Bramhall.	78-80, Rudolph F. Rabe.
57-59, C. V. Clickener.	81-83, Elijah T. Paxton.
60-61, Samuel Wescott.	84-86, William Brinkerhoff.
62-65, Theodore F. Randolph.	

Hunterdon County.

45-46, Alexander Wurts.	56-58, John C. Rafferty.
47-49, Isaac G. Farlee.	59-61, Edmund Perry.
50-52, John Manners.	62-64, John Blane.
53-55, Alexander V. Bonnell.	65-67, Alexander Wurts.

68-70, Joseph G. Bowne.	80-82, Eli Bosenbury.
71-73, David H. Banghart.	83-85, John Carpenter, Jr.
74-76, Fred. A. Potts.	86-88, George H. Large.
77-79, James N. Pidcock.	

Mercer County.

45-50, Charles S. Olden.	69-71, John Woolverton.
51-56, William C. Alexander.	72-74, Charles Hewitt.
57-59, Robert C. Hutchinson.	75-77, Jonathan H. Blackwell.
60-62, Jonathan Cook.	78-80, Crowell Marsh.
63-65, Edward W. Scudder.	81-83, John Taylor.
66-68, Aug. G. Richey.	84-86, George O. Vanderbilt.

Middlesex County.

45-46, David Crowell.	62-70, Amos Robbins.
47-49, Adam Lee.	71-76, Levi D. Jarrard.
50-52, Edward Y. Rogers.	77-79, George C. Ludlow.
53-55, Ralph C. Stults.	80-82, Isaac L. Martin.
56-58, Henry V. Speer.	83-85, Abraham V. Schenck.
59-61, Abra. Everitt.	86-88, Daniel C. Chase.

Monmouth County.

45, Thomas E. Combs.	61-63, Anthony Reckless.
46-48, George F. Fort.	64-71, Henry S. Little.
49-51, John A. Morford.	72, Wm. H. Conover, Jr.
52-54, William D. Davis.	79-81, George C. Beekman.
55-57, Robert S. Laird.	82-84, John S. Applegate.
58-60, } Wm. H. Hendrickson.	85-87, Thomas G. Chattle.
73-78, }	

Morris County.

45-47, John B. Johnes.	66-70, George T. Cobb.
48-50, Ephraim Marsh.	71, Columbus Beach.
51-53, John A. Bleecker.	72-74, Augustus W. Cutler.
54-56, Alexander Robertson.	75-77, John Hill.
57-59, Andrew B. Cobb.	78-80, Augustus C. Canfield.
60-62, Daniel Budd.	81-86, James C. Youngblood.
63-65, Lyman A. Chandler.	

Ocean County.

51-53, Samuel Birdsall.	72-74, John G. W. Havens.
54-56, James Cowperthwaite.	75-77, John S. Schultze.
57-62, William F. Brown.	78-80, Ephraim P. Emson.
63-68, George D. Horner.	81-83, Abraham C. B. Havens.
69-71, John Torrey, Jr.	84-86, George T. Cranmer.

Passaic County.

45-46, Cornelius G. Garrison.	50-52, Silas D. Canfield.
47-49, Martin J. Ryerson.	53-55, Thomas D. Hoxsey.

56-58, Jetur R. Riggs.	71-73, Henry A. Williams.
59-67, Benjamin Buckley.	77-82, Garret A. Hobart.
68-70, } John Hopper.	83-88, John W. Griggs.
74-76, }	

Salem County.

45, William J. Shinn.	67-69, Samuel Plummer.
46-48, Benjamin Acton, Jr.	70-72, John C. Belden.
49-51, John Summerill, Jr.	73-75, Isaac Newkirk.
52-54, Allen Wallace.	76-78, Charles S. Plummer.
55-57, Charles P. Smith.	79-81, Quinton Keasbey.
58-60, Joseph K. Riley.	82-84, George Hires.
61-63, Emmor Reeve.	85-87, Wyatt W. Miller.
64-66, Richard M. Acton.	

Somerset County.

45, George H. Brown.	67-69, John H. Anderson.
46-48, William H. Leupp.	70-72, Calvin Corle.
49-51, John W. Craig.	73-75, Elisha B. Wood.
52-54, Moses Craig.	76-78, Charles B. Moore.
55-57, Samuel K. Martin.	79-81, John G. Schenck.
58-60, James Campbell.	82-84, Eugene S. Doughty.
61-63, Rynier H. Veghte.	85-87, Lewis A. Thompson.
64-66, Joshua Doughty.	

Sussex County.

45-46, Benjamin Hamilton.	65-67, Joseph S. Martin.
47-49, Nathan Smith.	68-73, Richard E. Edsall.
50-52, Joseph Greer.	74-76, Samuel T. Smith.
53-55, Isaac Bonnell.	77-79, Francis M. Ward.
56-58, Zachariah H. Price.	80-82, Thomas Lawrence.
59-61, Edward C. Moore.	83-85, Lewis Cochran.
62-64, Peter Smith.	86-88, J. Anson McBride.

Union County.

58-60, John R. Ayres.	70-72, James T. Wiley.
61-63, Joseph T. Crowell.	73-75, J. Henry Stone.
64-65, James Jenkins.	76-78, William J. Magie.
66, Philip H. Grier.	79-84, Benjamin A. Vail.
67-69, Amos Clark, Jr.	85-87, Robert L. Livingston.

Warren County.

45, Charles J. Ihrie.	67-69, Abraham Wildrick.
46-48, Jeremy Mackey.	70-72, Edward H. Bird.
49-51, George W. Taylor.	73-75, Joseph B. Cornish.
52-54, Charles Sitgreaves.	76-78, William Silverthorn.
55-57, William Rea.	79-81, Peter Cramer.
58-60, Philip Mowry.	82-84, George H. Beatty.
61-63, James K. Swayze.	85-87, James E. Moon.
64-66, Henry R. Kennedy.	

ASSEMBLYMEN.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1886.

Atlantic County.

45, 46, Joseph Ingersoll.	66, 67, P. M. Wolfseiffer.
47-49, Mark Lake.	68, 69, Jacob Keim.
50, 51, Robert B. Risley.	70, 71, Benj. H. Overheiser.
52, John H. Boyle.	72, 73, Samuel H. Cavileer.
53, Thomas D. Winner.	74, 75, Lemuel Conover.
54, Daniel Townsend.	76, 77, Leonard H. Ashley.
55, Nicholas F. Smith.	78, Israel Smith.
56, 57, David Frambes.	79, 80, James Jeffries.
58, John B. Madden.	81, George Elvins.
59, Thomas E. Morris.	82, Joseph H. Shinn.
60-62, Charles E. P. Mayhew.	83, John L. Bryant.
63, John Godfrey.	84, 85, Edward North.
64, Simon Hanthorn.	86, James S. Beckwith.
65, Simon Lake.	

Bergen County.

45, William G. Hopper.	63, 64, John Y. Dater.
45, Jacob C. Terhune.	65, 66, Isaac Demarest,
46, 47, John G. Banta.	65, 66, Abraham J. Haring.
46, 47, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff.	67, 68, Cornelius Christie.
48, 49, John Ackerman, Jr.	67, A. Van Emburg.
48, 49, Henry H. Voorhis, Jr.	68, 69, Henry G. Herring.
50-52, John Huyler.	69, 70, Eben Winton.
50, 51, John H. Hopper.	70, 71, Henry A. Hopper.
52, John Zabriskie.	71, 72, Jacob G. Van Riper.
53, 54, Jacob I. Demarest.	72, 73, George J. Hopper.
53, 54, Abraham Van Horn.	73, John J. Anderson.
55, 56, Ralph S. Demarest.	74, 75, Henry C. Herring.
55, 56, Thomas W. Demarest.	74, 75, John W. Bogert.
57, 58, Daniel Holsman.	76, 77, John H. Winant.
57, 58, Aaron H. Westervelt.	76, 77, Barney N. Ferdon.
59, Andrew C. Cadmus.	78, M. Corsen Gillham.
59, 60, Enoch Brinkerhoff.	78, 79, Southey S. Parramore.
60, John A. Hopper.	79, 80, John A. Demarest.
61, 62, Abram Carlock.	80, Oliver D. Smith.
61, 62, John R. Post.	81-83, John Van Bussum.
63, 64, Thomas Dunn English.	81, 82, Elias H. Sisson.

- 83, 84, Peter R. Wortendyke. 85, 86, Eben Winton.
 84, *Jacob W. Doremus. 86, John Van Bussum.
 85, Peter Ackerman.

Burlington County.

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| 45, Joseph Satterthwait. | 59-61, Samuel A. Dobbins. |
| 45, Isaiah Adams. | 60, 61, George B. Wills. |
| 45, 47, 48, John W. C. Evans. | 60-62, Robert B. Stokes. |
| 45, Edward Taylor. | 60-62, William Sooy. |
| 45, William Biddle. | 61, Joseph L. Lamb. |
| 46, Clayton Lippincott. | 62-64, Wm. P. McMichael. |
| 46, William Malsbury. | 62, 63, John M. Higbee. |
| 46, Garrit S. Cannon. | 63-65, Israel W. Heulings. |
| 46, Stephen Willets. | 63-65, Henry J. Irick. |
| 46, Wm. G. Lippincott. | 64, Jarett Stokes. |
| 47-49, John S. Irick. | 65, Samuel Stockton. |
| 47-49, Benjamin Kemble. | 65, 66, Charles C. Lathrop. |
| 47, 48, Joseph W. Allen. | 66, 67, George W. Thompson. |
| 47, William Biddle. | 66, 67, Samuel Coate. |
| 48-50, Edward French. | 66, 67, Andrew J. Fort. |
| 49-51, Samuel Stockton. | 67-69, Wallace Lippincott. |
| 49-51, William R. Braddock. | 68-71, John J. Maxwell. |
| 50-52, William Brown. | 68, Chas. E. Hendrickson. |
| 50, 51, William S. Emley. | 68, Charles Collins. |
| 51-53, Allen Jones. | 69-71, Thomas C. Alcott. |
| 52-54, John W. Fennimore. | 69, Theophilus I. Price. |
| 52-54, Charles Haines. | 70, 71, Abraham Perkins. |
| 52, Benajah Antrim. | 70, Levi French. |
| 53, 54, Mahlon Hutchinson. | 71-73, Edward T. Thompson. |
| 53, 54, Jacob L. Githens. | 72, Robert Aaronson. |
| 54, Job H. Gaskell. | 72-74, E. Budd Marter. |
| 54-56, William Parry. | 72-74, George B. Borton. |
| 55, Josephus Sooy, Jr. | 73, 74, Townsend Cox. |
| 55, Benjamin Gibbs. | 74, Joseph P. Adams. |
| 55, 57, Thomas L. Norcross. | 75, Levi French. |
| 55, 56, Elisha Gaunt. | 75, Charles J. Gordon. |
| 56, Richard Jones. | 75, Henry Moffett. |
| 56, William M. Collom. | 75-77, Samuel Taylor. |
| 56, 57, Jervis H. Bartlett. | 76, Daniel L. Platt. |
| 57, 58, Samuel Keys. | 76-78, John Cavileer. |
| 57-59, Charles Mickle. | 76-78, Edward F. Mathews. |
| 57-59, Ezra Evans. | 77-79, George Sykes. |
| 58, Samuel C. Middleton. | 78, 79, Wm. Budd Deacon. |
| 58, 59, Charles S. Kemble. | 79, 80, John W. Haines. |
| 59, 60, John Larzalere. | 79, Wm. R. Lippincott. |

* John W. Doremus was first elected, but died before Legislature convened.

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| 80 82, William H. Carter. | 83-86, Theodore Budd. |
| 80 82, Henry C. Herr. | 83, 84, Stacy H. Scott. |
| 81, John Cavileer. | 83, Horace Cronk. |
| 80, 81, Abraham Marter. | 84-86, Thomas J. Alcott. |
| 82, Thomas M. Locke. | 85, 86, Allen H. Gangewer. |

Camden County.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 45, Joseph Kay, Jr. | 65, John F. Bodine. |
| 45, John Redfield. | 66, 67, George W. N. Custis. |
| 46, Joel G. Clark. | 66, 67, Thomas H. Coles. |
| 46, Gerrard Wood. | 67, Edward Z. Collings. |
| 47, Edward Turner. | 68, John Hood. |
| 47, Joseph B. Tatem. | 68, James Wills. |
| 48, John C. Shreeve. | 68, Chalkley Albertson. |
| 48, John E. Marshall. | 69, 70, Henry S. Bonsall. |
| 49, Jacob Troth. | 69, 70, William C. Shinn. |
| 49, Joseph Wolohon. | 69, Thomas H. Coles. |
| 50, 51, Charles D. Hineline. | 70, Samuel Warthman. |
| 50, 51, Thomas W. Hurff. | 71, Charles Wilson. |
| 52, 53, J. O. Johnson. | 71, Isaac W. Nicholson. |
| 52, J. Kay. | 72, Fred. Bourquin. |
| 52, Jonathan Day. | 71, 72, Stevenson Leslie. |
| 53, Samuel Lytle. | 72-74, George B. Carse. |
| 53, 54, John K. Roberts. | 73, Isaac Foreman. |
| 54, 55, Samuel S. Cake. | 73, 74, William H. Cole. |
| 55, James L. Hines. | 74, Chalkley Albertson. |
| 54-56, Reiley Barret. | 75-77, Alden C. Scovel. |
| 56, Evan C. Smith. | 75, 76, 79, 80, R. N. Herring. |
| 56, 57, John P. Harker. | 75, Henry B. Wilson. |
| 57-59, *Samuel Scull. | 76, 77, Oliver Lund. |
| 57, T. B. Atkinson. | 77, Samuel T. Murphy. |
| 57, Joseph M. Atkinson. | 78, Isaiah Woolston. |
| 58, Edmund Hoffman. | 78, 79, Alonzo D. Nichols. |
| 58, 59, Samuel M. Thorne. | 78, Andrew J. Rider. |
| 59, Zebedee Nicholson. | 79, 80, Edward Burrough. |
| 60, 61, John R. Graham. | 80, 81, Henry L. Bonsall. |
| 60, Joseph Stafford, Jr. | 81, 82, Chris. J. Mines, Jr. |
| 60, George Brewer. | 81, 82, John H. McMurray. |
| 61, 62, Joel P. Kirkbride. | 82, Robert F. S. Heath. |
| 61, James L. Hines. | 83, George W. Borton. |
| 62, Daniel A. Hall. | 83, John Bamford. |
| 62, 63, Edwin J. Osler. | 83, 84, Clayton Stafford. |
| 63, James M. Scovel. | 84-86, Edward A. Armstrong. |
| 63, 64, Chalkley Albertson. | 84, John W. Branning. |
| 64, Samuel Tatem. | 85, Benjamin M. Braker. |
| 64, 65, Paul C. Brinck. | 85, 86, Henry M. Jewett. |
| 65, 66, Isaac W. Nicholson. | 86, George Pfeiffer. |

*In 1857 Mr. Scull was unseated by T. B. Atkinson.

Cape May County.

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45, John Stites. | 62-64, Wilmon W. Ware. |
| 46, Samuel Townsend. | 65-67, 69, 70, Thos. Beesley. |
| 47, Richard S. Ludlam. | 68, Samuel R. Magonagle. |
| 48, 49, Nathaniel Holmes, Jr. | 71-73, Richard S. Leaming. |
| 50, 51, Mackey Williams. | 74, Alexander Young. |
| 52, Joshua Swaim. | 75, Richard D. Edmunds. |
| 53, Waters B. Miller. | 76-78, William T. Stevens. |
| 54, 55, Jesse H. Diverty. | 79, Daniel Schellinger. |
| 56-58, Downs Edmunds, Jr. | 80, 83-85, Jesse D. Ludlam. |
| 59, 60, Abram Reeves. | 81, 82, Furman L. Richardson. |
| 61, Jonathan F. Leaming. | 86, Alvin P. Hildreth. |

Cumberland County.

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|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45, Josiah Shaw. | 61, 62, J. Edmund Sheppard. |
| 45, 46, George Heisler. | 63, 64, B. Rush Bateman. |
| 45, 46, Lewis Howell. | 63, 64, Edw. W. Maylin. |
| 46, Stephen A. Garrison. | 65-67, Robert Moore. |
| 47, Leonard Lawrence. | 65-68, James H. Nixon. |
| 47, Jeremiah Parvin. | 68, Thomas D. Westcott. |
| 47, 48, Uriah D. Woodruff. | 69, C. Henry Shepherd. |
| 48, 49, Reuben Fithian. | 69-71, Wm. A. House. |
| 48, 49, Richard Lore. | 70, 71, Charles C. Grosscup. |
| 49, 50, John T. Nixon. | 72, 73, George S. Whiticar. |
| 50, 51, Benj. Ayres. | 72, 73, J. Howard Willets. |
| 50, 51, Joel Moore. | 74, 75, Lewis H. Dowdney. |
| 51, 52, Samuel Mayhew. | 74, George B. Langley. |
| 52, David Campbell. | 75-77, George W. Payne. |
| 53, Enos S. Gandy. | 76, Isaiah W. Richman. |
| 53, Lewis Woodruff. | 77, 78, Isaac T. Nichols. |
| 54, Daniel Harris. | 78, James Loughron. |
| 54, Morton Mills. | 79, 80, Robert P. Ewing. |
| 55, 56, James M. Wells. | 79, 80, Arthur T. Parsons. |
| 55, 56, John F. Keen. | 81, 82, Charles Ladow. |
| 57, Uriah Mayhew. | 81, John H. Avis. |
| 57, Elias Doughty. | 82, Philip P. Baker. |
| 58, Elwell Nichols. | 83, Isaac M. Smalley. |
| 58, 59, Robert Moore. | 83, 84, John B. Campbell. |
| 59, Aaron S. Westcott. | 84, 85, Jeremiah H. Lupton. |
| 60, Ebenezer Hall. | 85, 86, Wilson Banks. |
| 60, John Carter. | 86, Franklin Lawrence. |
| 61, 62, William Bacon. | |

Essex County.

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 45, Isaac Van Wagenen. | 45, 46, Hugh F. Randolph. |
| 45, 46, William M. Scudder. | 45, 46, Jabez Pierson. |
| 45, John Runyon. | 45, 46, Keen Pruden. |

- 45, 46, Alvah Sherman.
 46, 47, George W. McLane.
 46, 47, Parker Teed.
 47, 48, A. S. Hubbeel.
 47, 48, Jabez G. Goble.
 47, 48, Francis B. Chetwood.
 47, 48, Abraham Van Riper.
 47, 48, Elston Marsh.
 48, Hugh H. Bowne.
 48, 49, Charles Harrison.
 49, 50, Joel W. Condit.
 49, 50, Obadiah Meeker.
 49, 50, William F. Day.
 49, 50, Stephen Personnett.
 49, Hugh H. Bowne.
 49, Lewis C. Grover.
 50, 51, Jonathan Valentine.
 50, 51, David Wade.
 50, 51, Isaac H. Pierson.
 51, 52, Beach Vanderpool.
 51, 52, John C. Beardsley.
 51, Wm. M. Whitehead.
 51, Cornelius Boice.
 52, Thomas McKirgan.
 52, John M. Clark.
 52, William M. Sandford.
 52, Silas Merchant.
 52, John Munn.
 52, James S. Bell.
 52, 53, John B. Clark.
 53, Stephen Day, Jr.
 53, Grant J. Wheeler.
 53, Edward T. Hillyer.
 53, Charles T. Day.
 53, Charles O. Bolles.
 53, 54, Abiathar Harrison.
 53, 54, Daniel Price.
 53, 54, William Dennis.
 54, David S. Craig.
 54, Daniel H. Noe.
 54, James N. Joraleman.
 54, David Ripley.
 54, 55, Hugh Holmes.
 54, 55, Daniel D. Benjamin.
 55, Charles O. Bolles.
 55, Daniel F. Tompkins.
 55, 56, Nehemiah Perry.
- 55, 56, James A. Pennington.
 55, 56, Apollos M. Elmer.
 55, 56, Joseph T. Hopping.
 55, 56, Samuel R. Winans.
 56, Warren S. Baldwin.
 56, James E. Bathgate.
 56, George H. Doremus.
 56, 57, William K. McDonald.
 57, John C. Denman.
 57, Moses P. Smith.
 57, John L. Blake, Jr.
 57, William B. Baldwin.
 57, Charles L. C. Gifford.
 57, Elihu Day.
 57, 58, Charles C. Stewart.
 57, 58, John C. Thornton.
 58, Simeon Harrison.
 58, James McCracken.
 58, Joseph Booth.
 58, Ira M. Harrison.
 58, Thomas Kirkpatrick.
 59, 60, Adolphus W. Waldron.
 59, 60, James F. Bond.
 59, 60, Amzi Condit.
 59, Gashier De Witt, Jr.
 59, David Ayres.
 59, Isaac P. Trimble.
 59, David A. Hayes.
 60, James McCracken.
 60, J. W. Hale.
 60, 61, Frederick H. Teese,
 60, 61, James Wheeler.
 61, 62, George A. Halsey.
 61, 62, James M. Lang.
 61, 62, David Oakes.
 61, 62, John Flintoft.
 61, James E. Smith.
 62, 63, Walter Tompkins.
 62, 63, Corra Drake.
 62, 63, John D. Freeman.
 62, 63, John P. Jackson.
 62, 63, Thomas McGrath.
 63, Amzi Dodd.
 63, John C. Littell.
 63, 64, Adolph Schalk.
 63, 64, James Smith.
 64, 65, Rufus F. Harrison.

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| 64, 65, Charles A. Lightpipe. | 72, 73, Joseph G. Hill. |
| 64, 65, Thomas B. Peddie. | 72, 73, Theodore Macknett. |
| 64, 65, John C. Seiffert. | 72, David Anderson. |
| 64, 65, Bernard Kearney. | 72, Daniel Murphy. |
| 64, Jeremiah De Camp. | 72, Moses H. Williams. |
| 64, Ira M. Harrison. | 73, Lucius H. Armstrong. |
| 65, J. B. S. Robison. | 73, John W. Campbell. |
| 65, John H. Landell. | 73, 74, Elias O. Doremus. |
| 65, James D. Cleaver. | 73, 74, Phineas Jones. |
| 65, 66, David Anderson. | 73, 74, Aaron G. Baldwin. |
| 66, William Bodwell. | 74, Moses E. Halsey. |
| 66, 67, Albert P. Condit. | 74, 75, Thomas S. Henry. |
| 66, 67, Isaac P. Trimble. | 74, 75, Julius C. Fitzgerald. |
| 66, 67, William H. Murphy. | 74, 75, William H. Kirk. |
| 66, 68, Edward L. Price. | 74, James T. Vanness. |
| 66, John F. Anderson. | 73-75, Samuel Morrow, Jr. |
| 66, David Ayers. | 75, Andrew Teed. |
| 66, James L. Hays. | 75, Hugh Kinnard. |
| 67, Israel D. Condit. | 75, Patrick Doyle. |
| 67, Daniel Ayers. | 75, William Carrolton. |
| 67, William R. Sayre. | 75, 76, David Dodd. |
| 67, 68, Samuel Atwater. | 76, 77, Albert D. Traphagen. |
| 67, 68, Edward Hedden. | 76, 77, Francis K. Howell. |
| 67, M. H. C. Vail. | 76, 77, S. V. C. Van Rensselaer. |
| 68, 69, Josiah Speer. | 76, 77, Elkanah Drake. |
| 68, 69, James Peck. | 76, Charles H. Harrison. |
| 68, 69, John Kennedy. | 76, Marcus S. Richards. |
| 68, 69, Timothy W. Lord. | 76, Philip W. Cross. |
| 68, 69, Francis Macken. | 76, 80, James M. Patterson. |
| 68, Josiah L. Baldwin. | 77, Joseph H. Wightman. |
| 69, 70, James L. Gurney. | 77, 80, Gottfried Krueger. |
| 69, 70, John Hunkele. | 77, 78, Charles Gomer. |
| 69, 70, William W. Hawkins. | 77, 78, James Malone. |
| 69, 71, James G. Irwin. | 77, 78, Edward D. Pierson. |
| 70, 71, Joseph F. Sanxay. | 78, 79, Edward W. Crane. |
| 70, 71, Farrand Kitchell. | 78, 79, George S. Duryee. |
| 70, 71, Henry W. Wilson. | 78, 79, 82, Wm. H. F. Fiedler. |
| 70, Chauncey G. Williams. | 78, 79, Schuyler B. Jackson. |
| 70, William R. Sayre. | 78, Alexander Phillips. |
| 70, Matthew Murphy. | 78, Charles Holzwarth. |
| 71, Albert P. Condit. | 79-81, Harrison Van Duyne. |
| 71, 72, Edmund L. Joy. | 79, 80, Peter J. Gray. |
| 71, 72, Theodore Horn. | 79, 80, 83, John Gill. |
| 71, 72, Rochus Heinisch, Jr. | 79, Charles A. Felch. |
| 71, William A. Ripley. | 80, *William H. Brown. |
| 72, 73, Samuel Wilde. | 80, 81, Elias A. Wilkinson. |

* In 1880, W. H. Brown was unseated by William R. Williams.

80, 81, Thos. W. Langstroth.	83-86, William Harrigan.
79-81, 83, Thomas O'Connor.	84, 85, George B. Harrison.
81, Joseph L. Munn.	84, 85, David A. Bell.
81, William Wright.	84, 85, Edward Q. Keasbey.
81, *Chas. G. Bruemmer.	84, 85, William E. O'Connor.
81, 82, Michael McMahan.	84, 85, Charles Holzwarth.
80, 81, William R. Williams.	84, Herman Lehlbach.
82, 83, John H. Parsons.	84, Rush Burgess.
82, 83, David Young.	84, Frederick S. Fish.
82, Robert McGowan.	85, 86, Henry M. Doremus.
82, Roderick Robertson.	85, 86, R. Wayne Parker.
82, Ulysses B. Brewster.	85, 86, Augustus F. R. Martin.
82, Edw'd R. Pennington.	85, Franklin Murphy.
82, Adam Turkes.	86, Charles F. Underhill.
82, Edwin B. Smith.	86, Henry A. Potter.
83, Lucius B. Hutchinson.	86, Elias M. Condit.
83, James N. Arbuckle.	86, Edwin Lister.
83, John H. Murphy.	86, Jacob Schreihofner.
83, William Hill.	86, John H. Peal.
83, 84, John L. Armitage.	

Gloucester County.

45, 46, Samuel W. Cooper.	60, †Joseph Harker.
45, 46, Benjamin Harding.	60, 61, †Joseph Duffield.
47, 48, John B. Miller.	62, 63, Allen Moore.
47, 48, John B. Hilliard.	62, Thomas G. Batten.
49, 50, John Duell.	63, 64, E. C. Heritage.
49, John Burk.	64, 65, Nathan S. Abbott.
50, Thomas Gaskell.	65, 66, William D. Wilson.
51, 52, Benjamin C. Tatem.	66, 67, William W. Clark.
51, Edmund Weatherby.	67, Jacob J. Hendrickson.
52, Thomas Mills.	68, Charles T. Molony.
53, Jephtha Abbott.	68, Wm. B. Rosenbaum.
53, John V. Parch.	69-71, Nimrod Woolery.
54, John Franklin.	69, 70, Leonard F. Harding.
54, Benjamin Beckett.	71, 72, John S. Rulon.
55, 56, Jacob G. Tomlin.	72, John R. Middleton.
55, 56, James B. Albertson.	73, 74, Obadiah Eldridge.
57, John H. Bradway.	73, 74, D-W. C. Hemmingway.
57, Benjamin Smith.	75, 76, Thomas B. Lodge.
58, 59, John F. Thomas.	75, Simeon Warrington.
58, 59, George C. Hewitt.	76, 77, Samuel Moore.
60, 61, John Starr.	77-79, Caleb C. Pancoast.

* Mr. Bruemmer was elected for 1882, but died before Legislature convened.

† Mr. Harker died during the session of 1860, and Mr. Duffield was elected to fill the vacancy.

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| 78, 79, Lawrence Lock. | 82, Abijah S. Hewitt. |
| 80, 81, George Craft. | 83-85, Job S. Haines. |
| 80, 81, Thomas M. Ferrell. | 86, Joseph B. Roe. |

Hudson County.

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| 45, 46, Hartman Van Wagenen. | 65, Hiram Van Buskirk. |
| 47, Benjamin F. Welsh. | 65, 66, 69, 70, Leon Abbett. |
| 48, Oliver S. Strong. | 66-68, Noah D. Taylor. |
| 49, Jas. J. Van Boskerck. | 66, 67, Obad'h D. Falkenburg. |
| 50, Edward T. Carpenter. | 66, 67, De Witt C. Morris. |
| 51, 52, John Van Vorst. | 66, John Ramsey. |
| 52, Edmund T. Parker. | 66, Charles F. Ruh. |
| 52, Joseph W. Hancox. | 67, 68, Hosea F. Clark. |
| 53, John Dunn Littell. | 67, 68, A. O. Evans. |
| 53, James S. Davenport. | 67, 68, John Dwyer. |
| 53, Jacob M. Vreeland. | 68, John Van Vorst. |
| 54, Clement M. Hancox. | 68, 69, Henry C. Smith. |
| 54, Aug. F. Hardenbergh. | 69, 70, Sidney B. Bevans. |
| 54, 55, Jacob M. Merseles. | 69, 70, James B. Doremus. |
| 55, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr. | 69, Elbridge V. S. Besson. |
| 55, John M. Board. | 69, 71, Michael Coogan. |
| 56, John D. Ward. | 70, 71, Hermann D. Busch. |
| 56, James T. Hatfield. | 70, Abel I. Smith. |
| 56, 57, George V. De Mott. | 70, William Brinkerhoff. |
| 57, Robert Gilchrist, Jr. | 71, James F. Fielder. |
| 57, 58, Robert C. Bacot. | 71, John Anness. |
| 58, William Voorhees. | 71, George Warrin. |
| 58-60, Garret M. Van Horn. | 71, Josiah Hornblower. |
| 59, Wm. H. Hemenover. | 72, 73, George H. Farrier. |
| 59, Samuel A. French. | 72, 73, Dennis Reardon. |
| 60, W. H. Peckham. | 72, 73, George S. Plympton. |
| 60, N. C. Slaughter. | 72, 73, Henry Gaede. |
| 61, Franklin B. Carpenter. | 72, 73, Jasper Wandel. |
| 61, Theodore F. Randolph. | 72, 73, Anthony J. Ryder. |
| 61, 62, Michael J. Vreeland. | 72, James Stevens. |
| 62, Edward D. Reiley. | 72, John A. O'Neill. |
| 62, 63, George McLaughlin. | 73, John Lee. |
| 62, 63, Josiah Conley. | 73, 74, Richard C. Washburn. |
| 62, 63, John B. Perry. | 74, 75, Alexander T. McGill. |
| 62-64, Joshua Benson. | 74, 75, Patrick Sheeran. |
| 63, 64, James Lynch. | 74, 75, Alexander McDonnell. |
| 63, 64, Garret D. Van Reipen. | 74-76, John D. Carscallen. |
| 64, John B. Drayton. | 74, Henry Coombs. |
| 64, 65, John Van Vorst. | 74, James K. Selleck. |
| 64, 65, Abra. W. Duryee. | 74-77, Rudolph F. Rabe. |
| 65, Delos E. Culver. | 75, 76, John J. Toffey. |
| 65, William E. Broking. | 75, Thomas Carey. |

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| 75, Edward F. McDonald. | 82-84, Dennis McLaughlin. |
| 76, William A. Lewis. | 82, William McAdoo. |
| 76, Henry Brautigam. | 82, Robert McCague, Jr. |
| 76, Thomas C. Brown. | 82, George H. Farrier. |
| 76, 78, Alex. Jacobus. | 82, David M. Durrell. |
| 76, 77, Thomas J. Hammon. | 82, John O'Rourke. |
| 77, 78, Marmaduke Tilden. | 83, Peter F. Wanser. |
| 77, 78, Alex. W. Harris. | 83, John M. Shannon. |
| 77, 78, James Stevens. | 83-85, Edwin O. Chapman. |
| 77, Martin M. Drohan. | 83, 84, Martin Steljes. |
| 77, Lewis A. Brigham. | 83, 84, Augustus A. Rich. |
| 77, Elijah T. Paxton. | 83, 84, Frank O. Cole. |
| 78, Dudley S. Steele. | 83, 84, Joseph T. Kelly. |
| 78, Edward P. C. Lewis. | 84, 85, Cornelius S. See. |
| 78, 79, 81, T. J. McDonald. | 84, 85, Samuel D. Dickinson. |
| 78, 79, Henry Dusenberry. | 84, Michael J. O'Donnell. |
| 79, John Owen Rouse. | 85, Thomas H. Kelly. |
| 79, Frank C. Frey. | 85, Isaac Romaine. |
| 79, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl. | 85, John W. Heck. |
| 79, John A. Tangeman. | 85, James J. Clark. |
| 79, 80, Joseph Meeks. | 85, John Wade. |
| 79, 80, Samuel W. Stilsing. | 85, Fred. Frambach, Jr. |
| 80, 81, Noah D. Taylor. | 85, 86, John C. Besson. |
| 80, 81, Allan L. McDermott. | 86, R. B. Seymour. |
| 80, 81, J. Herbert Potts. | 86, Philip Tumulty. |
| 80, 81, James Curran. | 86, D. A. Peloubet. |
| 80, Patrick Sheeran. | 86, A. B. Dayton. |
| 81, Frederick Payne. | 86, John Pearson. |
| 81, 82, James J. Casey. | 86, R. S. Hudspeth. |
| 80-82, David W. Lawrence. | 86, T. J. McDonald. |
| 82, 83, Thomas V. Cator. | 86, Thomas F. Noonan. |
| 82-84, James C. Clarke. | 86, Edward Lennon. |

Hunterdon County.

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| 45, 48, 49, Jonathan Pickel. | 50, 51, William Tinsman. |
| 45, John Swackhammer. | 50-52, John R. Young. |
| 45, Amos Moore. | 52, 53, Peter H. Aller. |
| 45, John H. Case. | 52, 53, Andrew Vansickle. |
| 46, Henry Stevenson. | 52, Hiram Bennett. |
| 46, 47, Isaac R. Slope. | 53, 54, John Lambert. |
| 46, 47, Joseph Fritts. | 53, 54, Samuel H. Britton. |
| 46, 47, Frederick Apgar. | 54, 55, Lewis Young. |
| 47-49, John Lambert. | 54, 55, Peter E. Voorhees. |
| 48, 49, Andrew Banghart. | 55, Jacob S. C. Pittenger. |
| 48, 49, David Van Fleet. | 55, Edward Hunt. |
| 50, 51, John Marlow. | 56, 57, William Sergeant. |
| 50, 51, Luther Opdycke. | 56, 57, John M. Voorhis. |

56, 57, Joseph W. Willever.	68-70, Theodore Probasco.
56, 57, John P. Rittenhouse.	69, 70, John P. Lare.
58, 59, John H. Horn.	70, 71, John Kugler.
58, 59, William Snyder.	71, 72, Peter Voorhees.
58, 59, Cornelius B. Sheets.	71, 72, Augustus E. Sanderson.
58, 59, Frederick Apgar.	73, 74, W. L. Hoppock.
60, 61, Charles Denson.	73, 74, John Carpenter, Jr.
60, 61, Ambrose Barcroft.	75, 76, James Bird.
60, 61, D. D. Schomp.	75, 76, Wm. W. Swayze.
60, Thomas Banghart, Jr.	77, 78, Henry Britton.
61, 62, Jacob H. Huffman.	77, 78, John Hackett.
62, 63, S. R. Huselton.	79, 80, Chas. W. Godown.
62-64, Joseph W. Wood.	79, 80, James N. Ramsey.
63, 64, David H. Banghart.	81, 82, George H. Mathews.
64, 65, David B. Boss.	81, 82, Jacob Hipp.
65-67, William J. Iliff.	83, 84, John V. Robbins.
65, 66, James J. Willever.	83, 84, W. Howard Lake.
66, 67, Richard H. Wilson.	85, 86, John C. Arnwine.
67, 68, Baltes Pickel.	85, 86, Chester Wolverton.
68, 69, John Williamson.	

Mercer County.

45, Israel J. Woodward.	55, William Jay.
45, Richard J. Bond.	55, Garret Schenck.
45, *John Lowrey.	56, 57, Geo. R. Cook.
46, 47, Isaac Pullen.	56, 57, Andrew Dutcher.
46, 47, John M. Vancleve.	56, Samuel Wooley.
46, 47, William White.	57, 58, Jacob Van Dyke.
48, 49, James M. Redmond.	58, 59, Augustus L. Martin.
48-50, Josiah Buzby.	58, Jonathan S. Fish.
48, Samuel C. Cornell.	59, Robert Aitken.
49, John R. Dill.	59, 60, Ed. T. R. Applegate.
50, John F. Hageman.	60, 61, Joseph Abbott.
50, 51, John H. Phillips.	60, Harper Crozer.
51, Eli Rogers.	61, Wm. S. Yard.
51, Westley P. Danser.	61, 62, Morgan F. Mount.
52, William Napton.	62, 63, Geo. W. Johnston.
52, John C. Ward.	62, John G. Stevens.
52, Jeremiah Vandyke.	63, Peter Crozer.
53, Abner B. Tomlinson.	63, 64, James G. West.
53, Elijah L. Hendrickson.	64, James F. Bruere.
53, Randal C. Robbins.	64, 65, John A. Weart.
54, James H. Hill.	65, 66, Alex. P. Green.
54, Franklin S. Mills.	65, 66, Samuel Fisher.
54, Runey R. Forman.	66, 67, Thomas Crozer.
55, James Vandeventer	67, 71, Joseph H. Bruere.

* Died in office.

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| 67, Chas. W. Mount. | 76, Robert L. Hutchinson. |
| 68, 69, Absalom P. Lanning. | 77, 78, Horatio N. Burroughs. |
| 68, Thomas J. Corson. | 77, William S. Yard. |
| 68, Thomas C. Pearce. | 77, J. Vance Powers. |
| 69, John P. Nelson. | 78, 79, 82, Eckford Moore. |
| 69, 70, James C. Norris. | 78, 79, John D. Rue. |
| 70, 71, Wm. H. Barton. | 79, Wm. Roberts. |
| 70, Charles O. Hudnut. | 80, 81, Charles S. Robinson. |
| 71, Liscomb T. Robbins. | 80, 81, Richard A. Donnelly. |
| 72, 73, Alfred W. Smith. | 80, 81, John V. D. Beekman. |
| 72, Richard R. Rogers. | 82, 83, Nelson M. Lewis. |
| 72, John H. Silvers. | 82, 83, William J. Convery. |
| 73, 74, John N. Lindsay. | 83, 84, Joseph H. Applegate. |
| 73, 74, Andrew J. Smith. | 84, 85, A. Judson Rue. |
| 74, 75, Geo. O. Vanderbilt. | 84, 85, John Caminade. |
| 75, Samuel M. Youmans. | 85, Benjamin F. Chambers. |
| 75, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr. | 86, Symmes B. Hutchinson. |
| 76, Enoch H. Drake. | 86, James C. Taylor, Jr. |
| 76, John Hart Brewer. | 86, William Ossenber. |

Middlesex County.

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| 45, 46, Simeon W. Phillips. | 56, John T. Jenkins. |
| 45, 46, Ralph C. Stults. | 56, 57, Amos Robbins. |
| 45, 46, Daniel C. Dunn. | 57, Henry Stults. |
| 45, 46, Charles Abraham. | 57, 58, John D. Buckelew. |
| 47, Garret G. Voorhees. | 58-60, Ellis B. Freeman. |
| 47, Theodore F. King. | 58, 59, Garret I. Snedeker. |
| 47, John A. Davison. | 59, Andrew McDowell. |
| 47, 48, Richard McDowell. | 60, Thomas Booraem. |
| 48, Melancton F. Carman. | 60, Elias Dey. |
| 48, 49, Lewis S. Randolph. | 61, 62, Elias Ross. |
| 48, 49, Aaron Gulick. | 62, 63, James T. Crowell. |
| 49, William A. Gulick. | 62, Orlando Perrine. |
| 49, 50, James Bishop. | 63, 64, Miles Ross. |
| 50, Henry Vandyke. | 63, 64, David B. Wyckoff. |
| 50, Charles Abraham. | 64, 65, Abraham C. Coriell. |
| 50, Israel R. Coriell. | 65-67, 69, 70, Levi D. Jarrard. |
| 51, David Dunn. | 65, James G. Goble. |
| 51, Peter F. Dye. | 66, 67, Nathan H. Tyrell. |
| 51, J. B. Johnson. | 66, 67, John W. Perrine. |
| 51, 52, Robert M. Crowell. | 68, George E. Strong. |
| 52, James Applegate. | 68, 69, Alfred W. Jones. |
| 52, 53, Josephus Shann. | 68, 69, William M. Cox. |
| 53-55, Martin A. Howell. | 70, 71, Albert L. Runyon. |
| 53, 54, Abraham Everett. | 70, George E. Brown. |
| 54, 55, Samuel E. Stelle. | 71-73, Isaac L. Fisher. |
| 55, 56, William Hutchinson. | 71, Edward F. Roberts. |

72, 73, Joseph C. Letson.	78, 79, Vincent W. Mount.
72, Johnston Holcombe.	80, Robert G. Miller.
73, H. F. Worthington.	80, John M. Board.
74, John Van Deursen.	80, 81, Stephen M. Martin.
74, John F. Ten Broeck.	81, 82, James H. Van Cleef.
74, 75, Joseph C. Magee, Jr.	81, 83, Manning Freeman.
75, James H. Van Cleef.	82, John Adair.
75, Josephus Shann.	82, 83, James H. Goodwin.
76, Isaiah Rolfe.	83, 84, William R. Jernee.
76, 77, Charles A. Campbell.	84, 85, Edward S. Savage.
76, 77, Daniel Z. Martin.	84, 85, Robert Carson.
77, John Waldron.	85, 86, John Martin.
78, 79, Isaac L. Martin.	86, John F. Ten Broeck.
78, 79, Patrick Convery.	86, R. R. Vanderbergh.

Monmouth County.

45, George F. Fort.	55, John Vandoren.
45-47, Hartshorne Tantum.	55, Thomas B. Stout.
45, 46, Andrew Simpson.	55, Wm. H. Johnson.
45-47, Joseph B. Coward.	56, 57, Jacob Herbert.
45, *James H. Hartshorne.	56, 57, John R. Barricklo.
46, 47, William Vandoren.	56, 57, Samuel Beers.
46, 47, John Borden.	57-59, John V. Conover.
47, Andrew Simpson.	58, 59, George Middleton.
48, William W. Bennett.	58, 59, Richard B. Walling.
48, Joel Parker.	57-60, Austin H. Patterson.
48, Ferdinand Woodward.	60, 61, Wm. H. Mount.
48, *Samuel Bennett.	60, 61, James Patterson.
48, Joel W. Ayres.	60, J. J. McNinney.
49, 50, Alfred Walling.	61, 62, William V. Ward.
49, 50, George W. Sutphin.	61, 62, Chas. Haight.
49, 50, James D. Hall.	62, Geo. C. Murray.
49, James Hooper.	63-65, Michael Taylor.
49, John B. Williams.	63, 64, Osborn Curtis.
50, William G. Hooper.	63, 64, David H. Wyckoff.
50, Charles Butcher.	65, 66, Daniel A. Holmes.
51, 52, William H. Conover.	65, 66, George Schenck.
51, 52, Garret S. Smock.	66, Wm. C. Browne.
51, Bernard Connolly.	67, 68, Chas. Allen.
52, Charles Butcher.	67, 68, Francis Corlies.
51-53, Samuel W. Jones.	67, 68, Thomas S. R. Brown.
53, Charles Allen.	69, William H. Conover.
53, Daniel P. Van Dorn.	69, 70, Daniel H. Van Mater.
53, 54, Robert Allen.	69, 70, Andrew Brown.
54, Forman Hendrickson.	70-72, Austin H. Patterson.
54, John L. Corlies.	71, Wm. S. Horner.
54-56, Henry E. Lafetra.	71, 72, John T. Haight.

* Died in office.

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| 72, Wm. B. Hendrickson. | 80, 81, Grover H. Lufburrow. |
| 73-75, Geo. W. Patterson. | 81, Holmes W. Murphy. |
| 73, 74, John B. Gifford. | 81, 82, David A. Bell. |
| 73, 74, John S. Sproul. | 82, 83, Peter Forman, Jr. |
| 75, 76, Chas. D. Hendrickson. | 82, Benjamin Griggs. |
| 75, 76, William V. Conover. | 83, 84, Alfred B. Stoney. |
| 76, 77, James L. Rue. | 83, 84, Thomas G. Chattle. |
| 77, 78, Wm. H. Bennett. | 84, 85, Charles H. Boud. |
| 77, James H. Leonard. | 85, Wm. H. Grant. |
| 78, George J. Ely. | 85, 86, Frank E. Heyer. |
| 78, 79, Arthur Wilson. | 86, W. S. Throckmorton. |
| 79, 80, Sherman B. Oviatt. | 86, William Pintard. |
| 79, 80, John D. Honce. | |

Morris County.

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45, Timothy Kitchel. | 57, 58, Richard Speer. |
| 45, 46, Matthias Kitchel. | 58, 59, Lyman A. Chandler. |
| 45, 46, Henry Seward. | 58, 59, John Naughtright. |
| 45, 46, George H. Thompson. | 59, A. H. Stansborough. |
| 46, 47, Calvin Howell. | 59, 60, James H. Ball. |
| 47, Richard Lewis. | 60, Eugene Ayres. |
| 47, Charles McFarland. | 60-62, Nelson H. Drake. |
| 47, Samuel Hiltz. | 60-62, Nathan Horton. |
| 48, 49, Andrew I. Smith. | 61, William W. Beach. |
| 48, 49, David T. Cooper. | 61, 62, John Hill. |
| 48, 49, Samuel Van Ness. | 62, 63, Jacob Vanatta. |
| 48, 49, Edward W. Whelpley. | 63, William J. Wood. |
| 50, John L. Kanouse. | 63-65, Jesse Hoffman. |
| 50, Andrew Cobb. | 64, Henry C. Sanders. |
| 50, Freeman Wood. | 64, 65, John Bates. |
| 50, George H. Thompson. | 65, Alfred M. Treadwell. |
| 51, Horace Chamberlain. | 66, John Hill. |
| 51, Jonathan P. Bartley. | 66, 67, James C. Yawger. |
| 51, Josiah Meeker. | 66, 67, Elias M. White. |
| 51, 52, Cornelius B. Doremus. | 67, Lewis Estler. |
| 52, 53, C. S. Dickerson. | 68, Daniel Coghlan. |
| 52, 53, John D. Jackson. | 68, George Gage. |
| 52, 53, Robert Albright. | 68-70, Jesse M. Sharp. |
| 53, John L. Kanouse. | 69, 70, Theodore W. Phoenix. |
| 54, 55, William P. Conkling. | 69, 70, Columbus Beach. |
| 54, 55, William Logan. | 71, 72, Nathaniel Niles. |
| 54, 55, Aaron Pitney. | 71, 72, W. B. Lefevre. |
| 54, Andrew B. Cobb. | 71-73, August C. Canfield. |
| 55, 56, Edward Howell. | 73, 74, W. H. Howell. |
| 56, William M. Muchmore. | 73, 74, Jacob Z. Budd. |
| 56, 57, William A. Carr. | 74-76, Elias M. Skellinger. |
| 56, 57, Daniel Budd. | 75, 76, James C. Youngblood. |
| 57, 58, Benjamin M. Felch. | 75, 76, Edmund D. Halsey. |

77, Abm. C. Van Duyne.	81, 82, John F. Post.
77, *Cummins O. Cooper.	81, 82, Oscar Lindsley.
77, 78, Cornelius P. Garrabrant.	83-85, George W. Jenkins.
78, Francis J. Doremus.	83, 84, James H. Neighbour.
78, Joshua S. Salmon.	83, 84, Amzi F. Weaver.
79, 80, Charles F. Axtell.	85, 86, John Seward Wills.
79, 80, James H. Bruen.	85, 86, Elias C. Drake.
79, 80, Holloway W. Hunt.	86, John Norwood.
81, 82, William C. Johnson.	

Ocean County.

51-53, Joel Haywood.	72, Richard B. Parker.
54, A. O. S. Havens.	73, John S. Shultz.
55, 56, Wm. F. Brown.	74, Edward M. Lonan.
57-59, Edwin Salter.	75, Jonathan S. Goble.
60, Thomas W. Ivins.	76, Ephraim P. Emson.
61, Chas. H. Applegate.	77, Isaac A. Van Hise.
62, Ephraim Emson.	78-80, Rufus Blodgett.
63, Edwin Salter.	81, Wm. H. Bennett.
64, 65, Jacob Birdsall.	82, Clifford Horner.
66, 67, Job Edwards.	83, George T. Cranmer.
68, 69, Geo. W. Cowperthwaite.	84, Augustus W. Irons.
70, 71, Albert M. Bradshaw.	85, 86, George G. Smith.

Passaic County.

45, 46, George W. Colfax.	58, 59, Richard Van Houten.
45, 46, Chileon F. De Camp.	59-61, Samuel Pope.
47, Abm. Prall.	59, Joel M. Johnson.
47, 48, Henry M. Van Ness.	60, Isaac Stagg.
48, John M. Demarest.	60, 61, Isaac P. Cooley.
49, 50, C. S. Van Wagoner.	61, 62, Socrates Tuttle.
49, Oscar Decker.	62-66, John N. Terhune.
50, 51, Thomas D. Hoxsey.	62-66, Chandler D. Norton.
51, 52, Benjamin Geroe.	63, Samuel Pope.
52, J. S. Fayerweather.	63, 64, Joseph N. Taylor.
53, J. V. R. Van Blarcom.	63, 64, Chas. F. Johnson.
53, Cornelius Van Winkle.	64, 65, Aaron Kinter.
53, 54, Philip Rafferty.	65, 66, Garret Van Wagoner.
54, Charles H. May.	65, 66, Isaac D. Blauvelt.
51, 52, 54, John L. Laroe.	67, 68, David Henry.
55, Wm. C. Stratton.	67, 68, Joseph R. Baldwin
55, Wm. M. Morrell.	67, E. A. Stansbury.
55, 56, John Schoonmaker.	68, 69, Albert A. Van Voorhies.
56-58, Benj. Buckley.	69, 70, Hugh Reid.
56, Peter H. Whitenor.	69, 71, 72, Chas. Hemmingway.
57, John J. Brown.	70, Henry Hobbs.
57, James B. Beam.	70, Chas. P. Gurnee.
58, Patrick Maginnis.	71, 78, 79, John O'Brien.

* In 1878 C. O. Cooper was unseated by Joshua S. Salmon.

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| 71, 72, 75, Robert M. Torbet. | 80, 81, Thomas B. Vreeland. |
| 72, 73, Henry McDanolds. | 81, Jacob Latus. |
| 73, George Barnes. | 82, Joseph A. Greaves. |
| 73, 74, Garret A. Hobart. | 82, 83, Patrick H. Shields. |
| 74, 75, David Henry. | 82, 83, William F. Gaston. |
| 74, 75, John P. Zeluff. | 82-85, Thomas Flynn. |
| 76, 77, John W. Griggs. | 83, 84, Clark W. Mills. |
| 76, 77, John Sanderson. | 84, William Prall. |
| 76, 77, Joseph L. Cunningham. | 84, Cornelius A. Cadmus. |
| 78, John Kennell. | 85, 86, John Scheele. |
| 78, 79, John H. Robinson. | 85, 86, DeWitt C. Bolton. |
| 79, 80, George W. Conkling. | 85, 86, George H. Low. |
| 80, 81, Robert B. Morehead. | 86, William B. Gourley. |

Salem County.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45, David Wiley. | 60, 61, Joshua Lippincott. |
| 45, Isaiah Conklyn. | 60, Samuel Habermayer. |
| 45, Robert Hewitt. | 61, Owen L. Jones. |
| 46, Ephraim Carel. | 62, William P. Somers. |
| 46, Charles Bilderback. | 62, Samuel D. Miller. |
| 46, George Remster. | 63, 64, Joseph W. Cooper. |
| 47, Joseph M. Springer. | 63, Joseph Waddington. |
| 47, James Vanmeter. | 64, William N. Hancock. |
| 47, 48, Joseph Foster. | 65, William Callahan. |
| 48, Benj. F. McCollister. | 65, 66, Auxenico M. P. V. H. |
| 48, Joseph R. Chew. | Dickeson. |
| 49, James H. Trenchard. | 66, 67, Samuel Garrison. |
| 49, Isaac Lippincott. | 67, John S. Newell. |
| 49, John Fowler. | 68, Henry M. Wright. |
| 50, Charles B. Newell. | 68, 69, Andrew S. Reeves. |
| 50, David Sithens. | 69, 70, Charles F. H. Gray. |
| 50, Benjamin Remster. | 70, David Evans. |
| 51, Smith Bilderback. | 71, John W. Dickinson. |
| 51, Charles Benner. | 71, John Hitchner. |
| 51, Harman Richman. | 72, 73, Daniel P. Darrell. |
| 52, Jacob Hitchner. | 72, Smith Hewitt. |
| 52, John C. Lummis. | 73, 74, William Iszard. |
| 53, Nathaniel G. Swing. | 74, 75, William B. Carpenter. |
| 53, John Blackwood. | 75, Charles P. Swing. |
| 54, Isaiah D. Clawson. | 76, Richard Coles. |
| 54, Richard Grier. | 76-78, Quinton Keasbey. |
| 55, Joshua Thompson. | 77, John S. Elwell. |
| 55, John Harris. | 78, William C. Kates. |
| 56, Joseph Kille. | 79-81, Henry Barber. |
| 56, Samuel Plummer. | 79-81, John D. Garwood. |
| 57, William Beckett. | 82-84, Henry Coombs. |
| 57-59, Thomas B. Jones. | 85, 86, Joseph D. Whitaker. |
| 58, 59, Alfred Simpkins. | |

Somerset County.

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| 45, Peter Voorhees. | 61-63, John G. Schenck. |
| 45, Samuel Reynolds. | 62, 63, John M. Mann. |
| 45, Peter Kline. | 64, 65, Daniel Corey. |
| 46, James B. Elmendorf. | 65, 66, Rynier A. Staats. |
| 46, 47, Peter T. Beekman. | 66, 67, Ralph Davenport. |
| 46, Jonathan Cory, | 67, Peter A. Voorhees. |
| 47-49, Samuel K. Martin. | 68, 69, John J. Bergen. |
| 47-49, F. V. D. Voorhees. | 68, Abraham T. Huff. |
| 48-50, John M. Wyckoff. | 69-71, John R. Staats. |
| 50, 51, 53, John DeMott. | 71, James Doty. |
| 50, Samuel S. Doty. | 72, 73, David D. Smalley. |
| 51, Frederick D. Brokaw. | 73, 74, John G. Schenck. |
| 51, 52, Eugene S. Doughty. | 74, 75, William P. Sutphin. |
| 52, Michael R. Nevius. | 75-77, Joseph H. Voorhees. |
| 53, 54, John H. Anderson. | 76, 77, James J. Bergen. |
| 54-56, John S. Hoagland. | 78 80, John Ringelmann. |
| 55, Alvah Lewis. | 78-80, J. Newton Voorhees. |
| 56, 57, Cornelius M. Schomp. | 81, 82, William A. Schomp. |
| 57, Cornelius N. Allen. | 81, John L. Oakey. |
| 58, 59, Nehemiah V. Steele. | 83, 84, Cornelius S. Hoffman. |
| 59, 60, Elisha B. Wood. | 85, 86, John Vetterlein. |
| 60, 61, 70, Jas. W. Arrowsmith. | |

Sussex County.

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 45, Absalom Dunning. | 58, Sandford McKeeby. |
| 45, Jesse Bell. | 59, 60, Martin Cole. |
| 45, Timothy H. Cook. | 60, 61, Charles Mackerly. |
| 46, John Hunt. | 60, 61, Daniel D. Decker. |
| 46, 47, Peter Young. | 61, William Price. |
| 46-48, Thomas D. Armstrong. | 62-64, William H. Bell. |
| 47-49, Peter Hoyt. | 62, Thomas N. McCarter. |
| 48-50, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr. | 63, 64, Robert Hamilton. |
| 49, Martin Ryerson. | 65, Samuel Fowler. |
| 50, 51, Guy Price. | 65-67, William M. Iliff. |
| 50, 51, William Simurson. | 66, 67, 73, 74, Francis M. Ward. |
| 51, Daniel D. Decker. | 68-70, Hiram C. Clark. |
| 52, George W. Collver. | 68-70, Samuel H. Hunt. |
| 52, 55, Aaron K. Stinson. | 71, 72, Lebbeus Martin. |
| 52-54, Timothy E. Shay. | 71, Peter Smith. |
| 53, 54, Benjamin Hamilton. | 75, 76, William Owen. |
| 53, 54, Luther Hill. | 77, 78, George Greer. |
| 55, James L. Decker. | 79-81, Lewis J. Martin. |
| 55-57, Daniel D. Gould. | 82-84, William E. Ross. |
| 56-58, William Smith. | 85, 86, Horatio N. Kinney. |
| 56-58, John W. Opdyke. | |

Union County.

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 58, Benjamin M. Price. | 72-74, William McKinley. |
| 58, Cooper Parse. | 72-74, John H. Lufberry. |
| 59, William Stiles. | 73, Jabez B. Cooley. |
| 59, 60, Elston Marsh. | 74, 75, William H. Gill. |
| 60, 61, David Mulford. | 74, 75, Elias B. Pope. |
| 61, Israel O. Maxwell. | 76-78, John Egan. |
| 62, 63, Samuel L. Moore. | 76, 77, Moses F. Cary. |
| 62, John J. High. | 76, 77, Benjamin A. Vail. |
| 63, 64, Noah Woodruff. | 78-80, George M. Stiles. |
| 64, 65, Philip Dougherty. | 78, Joseph B. Coward. |
| 65, Joseph T. Crowell. | 79, 80, Philip H. Vernon. |
| 66, John R. Crane. | 79-82, John T. Dunn. |
| 66, Thomas J. Lee. | 81-82, George T. Parrott. |
| 67, A. M. W. Ball. | 81-83, Frank L. Sheldon. |
| 67, Enos W. Runyon. | 83, 84, Edward J. Byrnes. |
| 68, 69, John H. Whelan. | 83, 84, Asa T. Woodruff. |
| 68, 69, DeWitt C. Hough. | 84, DeWitt C. Hough. |
| 70, 71, 75, Ferdinand Blancke. | 85, 86, Peter L. Hughes. |
| 70, Albert A. Drake. | 85, 86, Wm. H. Corbin. |
| 71, Joseph W. Yates. | 85, Jacob Kirkner. |
| 72, Andrew Dutcher. | 86, William Chamberlain. |

Warren County.

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|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45, 46, Robert C. Caskey. | 63-65, Elijah Allen. |
| 45, Abram Wildrick. | 64-66, Charles G. Hoagland. |
| 45, Stephen Warne. | 65, 66, Silas Young. |
| 46-48, Jonathan Shotwell. | 66-68, Andrew J. Fulmer. |
| 46-48, Amos H. Drake. | 67, 68, John N. Givens. |
| 47-49, Samuel Mayberry. | 67-69, Nelson Vliet. |
| 49-51, Andrew Ribble. | 69-71, Absalom B. Pursell. |
| 49-51, Benjamin Fritts. | 69-71, Caleb H. Valentine. |
| 50, 51, 53, John Loller. | 70-72, William Silverthorn. |
| 52-54, John Sherrer. | 72-74, Valentine Mutchler. |
| 52-54, David V. C. Crate. | 73-75, Joseph Anderson. |
| 52, John Cline. | 75, John M. Wyckoff. |
| 54-56, George H. Beatty. | 76, Wm. Carpenter. |
| 55-57, Archibald Osborn. | 76-78, Elias J. Mackey. |
| 55-57, John White. | 77-79, Silas W. De Witt. |
| 57-59, Isaac Leida. | 79-81, Coursen H. Albertson. |
| 58, 59, William Feit. | 80-82, William Fritts. |
| 58, Abm. S. Van Horn. | 82, Robert Bond. |
| 59-61, Robert Rusling. | 83-85, Stephen C. Larison. |
| 60-62, John C. Bennett. | 83-85, Isaac Wildrick. |
| 60, Philip Shoemaker. | 86, Thomas L. Titus. |
| 61, 63, David Smith. | 86, William M. Baird. |
| 62-64, Wm. W. Strader. | |

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FROM 1776 TO 1844,

WHEN THE NEW CONSTITUTION WAS FORMED.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1776 }		1810 }	Charles Clark, Essex.
1777 }		1811 }	Charles Clark, Essex.
1778 }	John Stevens, Hunterdon.	1812—	James Schureman, Middlesex.
1779 }		1813—	Charles Clark, Essex.
1780 }		1814 }	William Kennedy, Sussex.
1781 }		1815 }	
1782—	John Cox, Burlington.	1816 }	
1783 }	Philemon Dickinson.	1817 }	
1784 }	Hunterdon.	1818 }	
1785 }		1819 }	Jesse Upson, Morris.
1786 }	Robert Lettis Hooper,	1820 }	
1787 }	Hunterdon.	1821 }	
1788 }		1822 }	
1789 }		1823 }	
1790 }	Elisha Lawrence,	1824 }	Peter J. Stryker, Somerset.
1791 }	Monmouth.	1825 }	
1792 }		1826—	Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1793 }	Thomas Henderson.	1827—	Silas Cook, Morris.
1794 }	Monmouth.	1828—	Charles Newbold, Burlington.
1795—	Elisha Lawrence,	1829 }	Edward Condict, Morris.
1796 }	Monmouth.	1830 }	
1797 }	James Linn, Somerset.	1831 }	Elias P. Seeley, Cumberland.
1798 }		1832 }	
1799 }	Geo. Anderson, Burlington.	1833—	Mahlon Dickerson, Morris.
1800 }		1834—	Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.
1801 }		1835—	Charles Sitgreaves, Warren.
1802 }	John Lambert, Hunterdon.	1836—	Jeptha B. Munn, Morris.
1803 }		1837 }	Andrew Parsons, Passaic.
1804 }		1838 }	
1805—	Thomas Little, Monmouth.	1839 }	Joseph Porter, Gloucester.
1806—	Geo. Anderson, Burlington.	1840 }	
1807—	Ebenezer Elmer,	1842—	John Cassedy, Bergen.
	Cumberland.	1843—	William Chetwood, Essex.
1808—	Ebenezer Seeley,	1844—	Jehu Patterson, Monmouth
	Cumberland.		
1809—	Thomas Ward, Essex.		

SPEAKERS.

1776 } 1777 } John Hart, Hunterdon. 1778 }	1810 } 1811 } William Kennedy, Sussex. 1812 } William Pearson, Burlington.
Second session 1878—Caleb Camp, Essex.	1813—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1779—Caleb Camp, Essex.	1814 } 1815 } Samuel Pennington, Essex.
1780—Josiah Hornblower, Essex.	1816—Charles Clark, Essex.
1781—John Mehelm, Hunterdon.	1817—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1782 } 1783 } Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.	1818 } 1819 }
1784—Daniel Hendrickson, Monmouth.	1820 } David Thompson, Jr., 1821 } Morris. 1822 }
1785 } 1786 } Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.	1823—Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Cumberland.
1787—Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.	1824—David Johnston, Hunterdon.
1788—Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.	1825 } 1826 } George K. Drake, Morris.
1789—John Beatty, Middlesex.	1827 } 1828 } William B. Ewing, Cumberland.
1790—Jonathan Dayton, Essex.	1829 } 1830 } Alexander Warts, 1831 } Hunterdon.
1791—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.	1832—John P. Jackson, Essex.
1792 } 1793 } Silas Condict, Morris.	1833 } 1834 } Daniel B. Ryall, 1835 } Monmouth.
1794 } 1795—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.	1836—Thomas G. Haight, Monmouth.
1796—James H. Imlay, Monmouth.	1837 } 1838 } Lewis Condict, Morris.
1797—Silas Condict, Morris.	1839—William Stites, Essex.
1798 } 1799 } William Coxe, Burlington.	1840 } 1841 } John Emley, Burlington,
1800 } 1801—Silas Dickerson, Sussex.	1842—Samuel B. Halsey, Morris.
1802—William Coxe, Burlington.	1843 } 1844 } Joseph Taylor, Cumberland.
1803—Peter Gordon, Hunterdon.	
1804 } 1805 } James Cox, Monmouth.	
1806 } 1807 }	
1808 } 1809 } Lewis Condict, Morris.	

SENATE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

1845	} John C. Smallwood, Glou'str	
1846		
1847		
1848		
1849	} Ephraim Marsh, Morris.	
1850		
1851	—Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.	
1852	—John Manners, Hunterdon.	
1853	} W. C. Alexander, Mercer.	
1854		
1855		
1856		
1857	} Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.	
1858		
1859	—Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.	
1860	—C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.	
1861	—Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.	
1862	—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.	
1863	—Anthony Reckless, Mon'th.	
1864	—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.	
1865	—Edward W. Scudder, Mercer.	
1866	—James M. Scovel, Camden.	
1867	—Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.	
1868	} Henry S. Little, Monmouth.	
1869		
1870	—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.	
1871	} Edward Bettle, Camden.	
1872		
1873	} John W. Taylor, Essex.	
1874		
1875		
1876	—W. J. Sewell, Camden.	
1877	—Leon Abbott, Hudson.	
1878	—G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.	
1879	} W. J. Sewell, Camden.	
1880		
1881	} G. A. Hobart, Passaic,	
1882		
1883	—J. J. Gardner, Atlantic.	
1884	—B. A. Vail, Union.	
1885	—A. V. Schenck, Middlesex.	
1886	—John W. Griggs, Passaic.	

SECRETARIES.

1845	} Daniel Dodd, Jr., Essex.	
1846		
1847		
1848		
1849	} Philip J. Gray, Camden.	
1850		
1851	—John Rogers, Burlington.	
1852	} Samuel A. Allen, Salem.	
1853		
1854	—A. R. Throckmorton,	
	Hudson.	
1855	} A. R. Throckmorton,	
1856		Monmouth.
1857	} A. B. Chamberlain,	
1858		Hunterdon.
1859	—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon	
1860	} Joseph J. Sleeper,	
1861		Burlington.
1862	} Morris R. Hamilton,	
1863		Camden.
1864	—John H. Meeker, Essex.	
1865	} Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.	
1866		
1867		
1868	} Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.	
1869		
1870	—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon	
1871	} John F. Babcock, Middlesex	
1872		
1873		
1874		
1875	} N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.	
1876		
1877	} C. M. Jemison, Somerset.	
1878		
1879	—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.	
1880	} Geo. Wurts, Passaic.	
1881		
1882		
1883	} W. A. Stiles, Sussex.	
1884		
1885		
1886	—Richard B. Reading,	
	Hunterdon.	

HOUSE OFFICERS.

SPEAKERS.

- 1845—Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
 1846—Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
 1847 } John W. C. Evans,
 1848 } Burlington.
 1849—Edward W. Whelpley,
 Morris.
 1850—John T. Nixon, Cumberland
 1851—John H. Phillips, Mercer.
 1852—John Huyler, Bergen.
 1853 } John W. Fennimore,
 1854 } Burlington.
 1855—William Parry, Burlington.
 1856—Thomas W. Demarest,
 Bergen.
 1857—Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
 1858—Daniel Holzman, Bergen.
 1859—Edwin Salter, Ocean.
 1860—Austin H. Patterson,
 Monmouth.
 1861—F. H. Teese, Essex.
 1862—Charles Haight, Monmouth.
 1863—James T. Crowell,
 Middlesex.
 1864—Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
 1865—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
 1866—John Hill, Morris.
 1867—G. W. N. Custis, Camden.
 1868—Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
 1869 } Leon Abbett, Hudson.
 1870 }
 1871—Albert P. Condit, Essex.
 1872—Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
 1873—Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
 1874—Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
 1875—George O. Vanderbilt,
 Mercer.
 1876—John D. Carscallen, Hudson.
 1877—Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
 1878—John Egan, Union.
 1879—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
 1880—Sherman B. Oviatt,
 Monmouth.
 1881—Harrison Van Duyne, Essex.
 1882—John T. Dunn, Union.
 1883—Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
 1884—A. B. Stoney, Monmouth.
 1885 } E. A. Armstrong, Camden.
 1886 }

CLERKS.

- 1845—Alexander G. Cattell, Salem.
 1846—Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
 1847 }
 1848 } Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
 1849 }
 1850 }
 1851 } David Naar, Essex.
 1852 }
 1853 } David W. Dellicker,
 1854 } Somerset.
 1855—Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
 1856 } William Darmon, Glouc'str.
 1857 }
 1858—Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
 1859—John P. Harker, Camden.
 1860—D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
 1861 } Jacob Sharp, Warren.
 1862 }
 1863 } Levi Scobey, Monmouth.
 1864 }
 1865 } George B. Cooper,
 1866 } Cumberland.
 1867—Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
 1868 }
 1869 } A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
 1870 }
 1871—A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
 1872 }
 1873 } Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
 1874 }
 1875—Austin H. Patterson,
 Monmouth.
 1876 } John Y. Foster, Essex.
 1877 }
 1878—Austin H. Patterson,
 Monmouth.
 1879 }
 1880 } C. O. Cooper, Morris.
 1881 }
 1882 } Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.
 1883 }
 1884—Henry D. Winton, Bergen.
 1885 } Samuel Toombs, Essex.
 1886 }

POLITICAL HISTORY.

New Jersey's Vote for Governor in Twenty-four Years, and the Political Complexion of each Legislature.

1857—Legislature: Senate, 12 Democrats, 6 Whigs, 2 Know Nothings. House, Dem., 38; Opposition, 22.

1858—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1859—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.

Governor: Wright, total vote, 51,714; per cent. of popular vote, 49.24. Olden, total vote, 53,315; per cent. of popular vote, 50.76. Olden's majority, 1,601.

1860—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem., 30; Rep., 28; American, 2.

1861—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1862—Legislature: Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 61,307; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Ward, total vote, 46,710; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Parker's majority, 14,597.

1863—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Democratic total vote, 39,186; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Republican total vote, 29,812; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Democratic majority, 9,374.

1864—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1865—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: Runyon, total vote, 64,736; per cent. of popular vote, 49.0. Ward, total vote, 67,525; per cent. of popular vote, 51.0. Ward's majority, 2,789.

1866—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1867—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Democratic total vote, 67,468; per cent. of popular vote, 56.89. Republican total vote, 51,114; per cent. of popular vote, 43.10. Democratic majority, 16,354.

1868—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Randolph's majority for Governor, 4,288.

1869—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1870—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1871—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor Parker, total vote, 82,362; per cent. of popular vote, 51.90. Walsh, total vote, 76,383; per cent. of popular vote, 48.10. Parker's majority, 5,979.

1872—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1873—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1874—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Bedle, total vote, 97,283; per cent. of popular vote, 53.60. Halsey, total vote, 84,050; per cent. of popular vote, 46.30. Bedle's majority, 13,233.

1875—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1876—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1877—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: McClellan, total vote, 97,837; per cent. of popular vote, 51.65. Newell, total vote, 85,094; per cent. of popular vote, 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote, 5,058; per cent. of popular vote, 2.67. Bingham, total vote, 1,438; per cent. of popular vote, 0.76. McClellan's plurality, 12,743.

1878—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1879—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1880—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Ludlow, total vote, 121,666; per cent. of popular vote, 49.53. Potts, total vote, 121,015; per cent. of popular vote, 49.26. Hoxsey, total vote, 2,759. Ransom, total vote, 195. Ludlow's plurality, 651.

1881—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1882—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1883—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

Governor: Abbett, total vote, 103,856; per cent. of popular vote, 49.92. Dixon, total vote, 97,047; per cent. of popular vote, 46.65. Urner, total vote, 2,960. Parsons, total vote, 4,153. Abbett's plurality, 6,809.

1884—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1885—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1886—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Green, total vote, 109,939; per cent. of popular vote, 47.45. Howey, total vote, 101,919; per cent. of popular vote, 43.98. Fiske, Pro., 19,808. Green's plurality, 8,020.

1887—Legislature: Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats; House, 31 Democrats, 26 Republicans, 2 Labor-Democrats, 1 tie,

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1844.

List of Delegates elected to the Convention to form a government for the people of the State of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, on May 14th, 1844, and continued to June 29th of the same year. The constitution was agreed to in convention by a vote of 55 to 1 (Mr. Condit), Mr. Stokes being excused from voting. It was ratified by the people on August 13th, 1844, by a vote of 20,276 for, and 3,526 against, 69 ballots being rejected. The figures indicate the ages of the respective members. The compiler of this work is indebted to Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, for the important data given.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Jonathan Pitney, 46, physician.

BERGEN COUNTY.—John Cassedy, 47, gentleman; Alexander Westervelt, 50, gentleman.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—William R. Allen, 42, farmer; Jonathan J. Spencer, 51, physician; Charles Stokes, 52, farmer; John C. Ten Eyck, 30, lawyer; Moses Wills, 51, merchant.

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Abraham Browning, 35, lawyer; John W. Mickle, 50, mariner.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Joshua Swain, 66, farmer.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Joshua Brick, 62, farmer; Daniel Elmer, 59, lawyer; William B. Ewing, 68, physician.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Silas Condit, 66, gentleman; Oliver S. Halsted, 51, lawyer; Joseph C. Hornblower, 67, lawyer; David Naar, 43, farmer; William Stites, 52, merchant; Elias Van Arsdale, 73, lawyer; Isaac H. Williamson, 71, lawyer.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—John R. Sickler, 43, physician; Charles C. Stratton, 48, farmer.

HUDSON COUNTY.—Robert Gilchrist, 52, county clerk.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Peter I. Clark, 53, lawyer; David Neighbour, 46, merchant; Jonathan Pickle, 45, farmer; Alexander Wurts, 48, lawyer.

MERCER COUNTY.—Richard S. Field, 39, lawyer; Henry W. Green, 39, lawyer; John R. Thomson, 43, gentleman.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Moses Jaques, 73, farmer; James Parker, 68, farmer; Joseph F. Randolph, 40, lawyer; James C. Zabriskie, 40, tailor.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Bernard Connolly, 40, printer; Geo. F. Fort, 35, physician; Thomas G. Haight, 49, farmer; Daniel Holmes, 50, farmer; Robert Laird, 32, physician.

MORRIS COUNTY.—Francis Child, 51, farmer; Mahlon Dickerson, 73, lawyer; Ephraim Marsh, 48, farmer; William N. Wood, 38, lawyer.

PASSAIC COUNTY.—Elias B. D. Ogden, 44, lawyer; Andrew Parsons, 53, merchant.

SALEM COUNTY.—Alexander G. Cattell, 28, merchant; John H. Lambert, 45, merchant; Richard P. Thompson, 39, attorney-general.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—George H. Brown, 34, lawyer; Ferdinand S. Schenck, 54, physician; Peter D. Vroom, 52, lawyer.

SUSSEX COUNTY.—John Bell, 58, merchant; Joseph E. Edsall, 54, manufacturer; Martin Ryerson, 29, lawyer.

WARREN COUNTY.—Samuel Hibbler, 44, painter; P. B. Kennedy, 42, lawyer; R. S. Kennedy, 41, farmer.

Presidents of the Convention—Isaac H. Williamson, Essex (resigned June 28th, 1844); Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Vice President—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Secretary—William Paterson, 27, lawyer, Middlesex.

Assistant Secretary—Th. S. Saunders, 35, physician, Gloucester.

RECAPITULATION.—Lawyers, 20; farmers, 14; physicians, 7; merchants, 7; other professions, 10; ex-Governors, 3; ex-Members of Congress, 7. Four between 70 and 80 years of age; six between 60 and 70; seventeen between 50 and 60; twenty between 40 and 50; nine between 30 and 40; two under 30.

There were only four survivors on January 1st, 1886—Abraham Browning, Alexander G. Cattell, Robert Laird and David Neighbour.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

OF 1873.

On April 4th, 1873, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution empowering the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of two persons from each Congressional District, to suggest and propose amendments to the State Constitution for submission to and consideration by the next two Legislatures, and afterwards to be submitted to a vote of the people.

On April 24th, of the same year, Governor Parker nominated the following gentlemen, who were duly confirmed by the Senate:

First District—Benjamin F. Carter, Woodbury; Samuel H. Grey, Camden. Second District—Mercer Beasley, Trenton; John C. Ten Eyck, Mount Holly. Third District—Robert S. Green, Elizabeth; John F. Babcock, New Brunswick. Fourth District—Martin Ryerson and Jacob L. Swayze, both of Newton. Fifth District—Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; Benjamin Buckley, Paterson. Sixth District—Theodore Runyon and John W. Taylor, both of Newark. Seventh District—Abraham O. Zabriskie and Robert Gilchrist, both of Jersey City.

Shortly afterwards Chief Justice Mercer Beasley declined to serve, and Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, was appointed in his stead. Martin Ryerson resigned and Joseph Thompson, of Somerset, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Chancellor Theodore Runyon also declined and George J. Ferry, of Orange, was appointed in his stead. Ex-Chancellor Zabriskie was unanimously elected president of the Commission, and upon his decease, which occurred in a short time afterwards, Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Seventh District. John C. Ten Eyck was elected president, *vice* Zabriskie, deceased. The secretaries were Joseph L. Naar and Edward J. Anderson, both of Trenton. Subsequently Robert Gilchrist resigned and William Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, was appointed in his place. John W. Taylor also resigned and Algernon S. Hubbell, of Newark, was appointed in his place.

The first session of the Commission was held on May 8th, 1873, and the last on December 23d, of the same year. The amendments submitted were partially adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures, and were ratified by a vote of the people at a special election held on September 7th, 1875.

U. S. COURT OFFICIALS.

The United States District Court was organized at New Brunswick, on Tuesday, December 22d, 1789.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

David Brearley.....	1789	Mahlon Dickerson.....	1840
Robert Morris.....	1790	Philemon Dickerson.....	1841
William S. Pennington.....	1817	Richard S. Field.....	1863
William Rossell.....	1826	John T. Nixon.....	1870

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.....	1789	Andrew Dutcher.....	1862
Andrew Kirkpatrick	1790	Ralph H. Shreve.....	1863
Robert Boggs.....	1791	E Mercer Shreve.....	1868
William Pennington.....	1817	Robert C. Belville.....	1871
Joseph C. Potts.....	1840	William S. Belville.....	1875
Edward N. Dickerson	1844	Linsly Rowe.....	1882
Philemon Dickerson, Jr.....	1853		

MARSHALS.

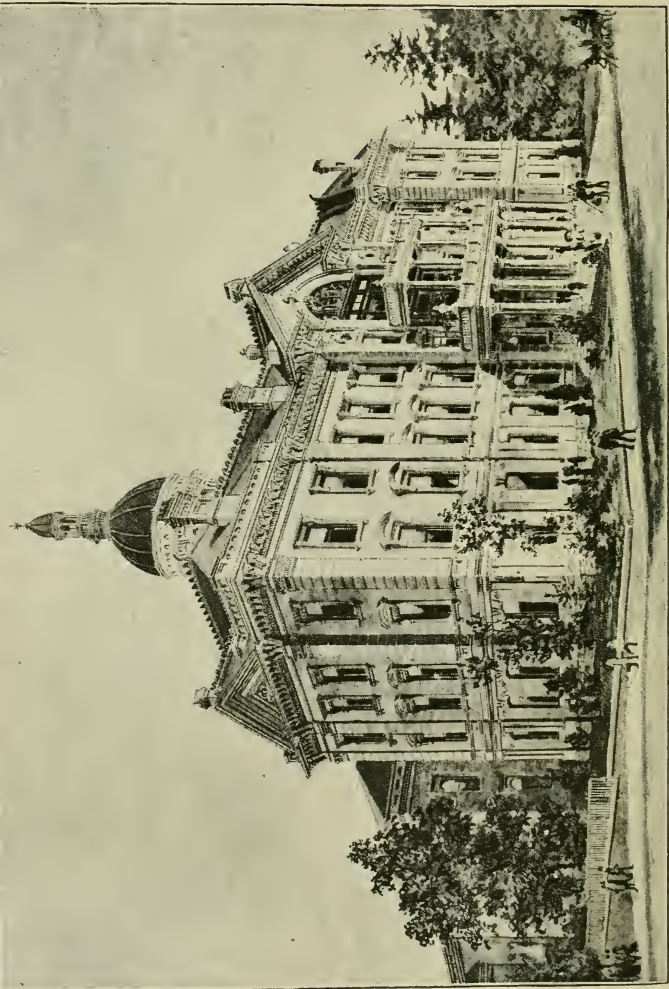
Thomas Lowrey.....	1789	Benijah Deacon.....	1866
John Heard.....	1802	W. Budd Deacon.....	1868
Oliver Barnett.....	1802	Samuel Plummer.....	1869
Oliver W. Ogden.....	1808	Robert L. Hutchinson.....	1877
Robert S. Kennedy.....	1849	W. Budd Deacon.....	1882
George H. Nelden.....	1853	A. E. Gordon.....	1886

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.....	1789	Garret D. Wall.....	1828
Abraham Ogden.....	1792	James S. Green.....	1837
Lucius H. Stockton.....	1798	William Halstead.....	1849
George C. Maxwell.....	1802	Garrit S. Cannon.....	1853
Joseph McIlvaine.....	1804	Anthony Q. Keasbey	1861
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.....	1824	Job H. Lippincott.....	1856

U. S. OFFICIALS, 1887.

Circuit Judge.....	William McKennan.
District Judge.....	John T. Nixon.
District Attorney.....	Job H. Lippincott.
Assistant District Attorney.....	George M. Keasbey.
Marshal	Alphonse E. Gordon.
Clerk of District Court.....	Linsly Rowe.
Deputy Clerk of District Court.....	Frank R. Brandt.
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	S. Duncan Oliphant.
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.....	Henry D. Oliphant.
Postmaster at Trenton.....	Eckford Moore.
Internal Revenue Collector—First District.....	Thomas M. Ferrell.
“ “ “ Third District.....	M. H. Vanderveer.
“ “ “ Fifth District.....	Samuel Klotz.



THE STATE CAPITOL OF NEW JERSEY.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

On the morning of the 21st of March, 1885, fire broke out in the foremost of the three buildings comprising the State Capitol, and in spite of the heroic efforts of the Trenton Fire Department, the interior of this section was completely ruined, and rendered unfit for occupancy. The building was insured, and the damage was appraised by commissioners on behalf of the State and of the insurance companies at \$22,777, and settlement was effected on this basis. The outside walls were left standing and apparently uninjured, and at first it was thought that these could be utilized in the restoration of the building. Acting on this supposition, the Legislature, which was then in session, appointed a Commission to effect the restoration and appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for that purpose. An examination of the standing walls was immediately made by competent engineers, and this examination showed that the walls, not only of the ruined building, but also of the rotunda, originally defective in construction, had been rendered dangerous and wholly useless by the fire and water and the subsequent action of the elements. As a measure of safety these walls were immediately taken down, and it was then found that the appropriation would be little more than sufficient to remove the dangerous walls and construct the basement and foundation walls of such a building as was demanded by the growing business of the State. In response to a public demand, this was immediately done, and in the summer and fall of 1885, excavation was made and foundation walls were laid as far as the first story, in such manner and of such quality as will ensure to the Capitol a foundation equal to any in the State. The plans for this foundation were drawn by Lewis H. Broome, of Jersey City, and the work done by William H. Burton, of Trenton, at the contract price of \$12,945.

At the last session of the Legislature the action of the Commission was sustained, and the further sum of \$225,000 was appropriated "to complete the restoration, to reconstruct the rotunda and dome, to purchase the necessary furniture and appliances, to fit the rooms, and to grade and put in order the surrounding grounds." To this appropriation will of course be added the unexpended balance of the former appropriation.

The work authorized by this law is now well under way. The Commission created by the act consists of the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, of New Jersey,

together with James A. Barstow, of Atlantic City, and J. Bingham Woodward, of Bordentown. The superintendent in charge of construction is Abram Swan, of Trenton, and the architect is Lewis H. Broome, of Jersey City. The work is being done by the following contractors, at the prices mentioned :

Mason work.....	Robert S. Johnston..	\$118,900 00
Carpenter work.....	Titus & Conrad. . . .	33,900 00
Iron work.....	Post & McCord.	65,559 00
Plumbing and gas fitting....	Thomas Craig.	6,716 00
Total		<hr/> \$224,175 00

The contracts for this work require its completion by the first of November, 1887.

The plans and specifications call for a rectangular building, of the Renaissance style of architecture, with a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet on State street, a depth of sixty-seven feet and three and a half stories high, with a rotunda, thirty-nine feet across, to connect the new section of the Capitol with the original part, this rotunda to be surmounted by a dome one hundred and forty-five feet high.

The building will have about sixty feet more frontage than the former one, and will approach about ten feet nearer the street.

The walls are being constructed of solid, fire-proof, brick masonry, faced with a light colored stone from Indiana, known as Salem Oolitic, with foundations and trimmings of New Jersey free-stone from the Prallsville quarries, in Hunterdon county. The portico, door-head and trimmings about the door are of Wyoming blue stone, from Pennsylvania, one of the handsomest stones known for the purpose. The portico, with balcony, will be supported by massive pillars of polished granite and surmounted by the coat of arms of the State.

The apartments to be used for offices will be very spacious, fitted throughout in the most approved modern style, and each department will be supplied with one or more of the finest fire-proof vaults. The first and second stories and one-half of the third will be set aside for offices, and the remaining portion will be formed into a large and well-lighted apartment to be used for the display of the geological collection of the State.

Everything about the new building is being constructed in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, with a view to permanency as well as safety and usefulness, and it is expected that the State will soon possess a Capitol, beautiful to the eye and perfect in its construction, which will be a pride to her people for all time.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarters acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to the low-water line of Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare-looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3,992 3s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848, the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and

Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of \$27,000. The commissioners under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, \$120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, \$3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, \$4,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and \$2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of \$43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of 1861.

On March 21st, 1885, the front portion was destroyed by fire, and the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for rebuilding, and, in 1886, an additional appropriation of \$225,000 was granted.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located in a roomy apartment in a southern wing of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Mon-

mouth, were appointed a committee on rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and, on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was treasurer and librarian of the association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, \$5,000 per year for three years was appropriated for the library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of \$2,500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the library room.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate upon Second street, in the Sixth Ward, of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
 THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE,
 ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.
 RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.
 IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
 MDCCXCVII.
 THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
 MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.
 HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors Peter D. Vroom and Samuel L. Southard recommending the erection of the new prison, it

was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758; two bronze guns, English, four-pounders, and two iron six-pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of \$35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients;

flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of \$82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1,243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main center to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was \$2,250,000.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was de-

clared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school and its general management were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of \$3,000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building, October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. The property of these schools is valued at \$160,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave \$70,000 in money and property for its support. Dr. Hasbrouck is Principal of the school, and J. Fletcher Street, A. M., is the Resident Principal.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a

farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected, at a cost of \$23,334, and other improvements made, which bring the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to \$37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison, situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of \$179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone, from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance, on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The rules and regulations now in force have brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, \$5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, \$15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of \$17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of \$2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, \$6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month \$9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum

of \$75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of \$28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, \$12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation, and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9,852 0s. 3d., and what is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass streets, is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT NEWARK.

This institution, situated on Mount Pleasant, in the city of Newark, is desirably and eligibly located, and has the advantage of beautiful scenery and a healthy position. There are 23 acres of land connected with the buildings, and there is a good supply of pure soft water. Its organization was authorized by a joint resolution adopted and approved April 12th, 1862. The Home was opened July 4th, 1866. In 1886 an appropriation of \$60,000 was made for the building of a new Home.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes occupies the building and grounds formerly belonging to the Soldiers' Children's Home, at the corner of Hamilton and Chestnut avenues, Chambersburg, about a mile and a quarter from the State Capitol. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 31st, 1882, this property was set apart for its present use, and a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight other gentlemen, was appointed.

Under the provisions of this act and of another act, approved March 5th, 1883, the Board have made such repairs, alterations and additions to the buildings as were necessary for adapting them to the purposes of the new institution, have furnished them suitably and placed the grounds in thorough order.

The school opened in the fall of 1883, and shortly afterwards contained about 90 pupils, though it is expected that the attendance will ultimately reach 150, which is about the number of such pupils whom the State has hitherto been supporting in schools outside her own limits, and which is the limit of the capacity of the present accommodations. Pupils are received between the ages of five and twenty-one, and the length of the term allowed is five years.

The object of the institution is to give to the afflicted children, who are here received, a knowledge of the English language in its written, and, in the case of some pupils, in its spoken form—a knowledge which, but for such institutions, they would never acquire, and to instruct them in the rudiments of an English education. They are also trained to acquire such a degree of general intelligence and of manual dexterity that they may become self-supporting men and women. Their training also enables moral forces to be brought to bear upon them with the effect of raising them from a condition of moral irresponsibility to the level of respectable citizens.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

At the next election for President and Vice President of the United States, each State will be entitled to the following number of votes:

Alabama	10	Missouri	16
Arkansas	7	Nebraska	5
California	8	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	36
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	12	Ohio	23
Illinois	22	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	30
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	9	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	13
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	14	West Virginia	6
Michigan	13	Wisconsin	11
Minnesota	7		
Mississippi	9	Total	401

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY.

For President and Vice-President, from March 4th, 1789,
to March 4th, 1885.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts	1
John Jay, of New York	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina	7

1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1813—De Witt Clinton, of New York.....	8
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.....	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.....	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....	8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
Francis Granger, of New York.....	8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
John Tyler, of Virginia.....	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.....	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York.....	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....	7
William R. King, of Alabama.....	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.....	7
John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.....	7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....	4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois.....	3
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.....	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York.....	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri.....	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.....	7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....	9
William H. English, of Indiana.....	9
1885—Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm're, Amer'n.	Lincoln, Rep.	Doug'ts, Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama.....	15,038	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	18,831	27,825
Arkansas.....	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California.....	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut.....	30,357	33,249	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,322	14,641	3,291
Delaware.....	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,004	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida.....	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia.....	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois.....	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913
Indiana.....	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa.....	15,856	17,762	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky.....	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana.....	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine.....	32,543	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland.....	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts.....	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan.....	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35,057	805	405
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi.....	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri.....	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire.....	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey.....	38,556	44,305	356	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York.....	234,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	43,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio.....	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,270	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania.....	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island.....	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas.....	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont.....	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia.....	58,572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin.....	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total.....	1,386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—Continued.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

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STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln,	McClellan,	Grant,	Seymour,	Grant,	Greeley,	Hayes,	Tilden,
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Lib.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama.....	.....	.....	76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071
California.....	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,845
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Legisla- ture.	.....
Connecticut.....	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,880	59,034	61,934
Delaware.....	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381
Florida.....	.....	.....	Legisla- ture.	102,722	17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923
Georgia.....	.....	.....	57,134	199,143	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088
Illinois.....	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,944	184,938	278,232	238,601
Indiana.....	150,422	130,233	176,548	166,980	186,147	183,632	208,011	213,526
Iowa.....	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099
Kansas.....	15,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902
Kentucky.....	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,690
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,636
Maine.....	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,300	49,823
Maryland.....	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981	91,780
Massachusetts.....	126,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777
Michigan.....	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,455	78,355	166,534	141,095
Minnesota.....	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	34,423	72,962	48,799
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173
Missouri.....	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	119,196	151,434	145,029	203,077
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	9,729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,554
Nevada.....	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383	9,308
New Hampshire.....	36,400	32,571	38,191	31,224	37,168	31,424	41,539	38,509
New Jersey.....	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962
New York.....	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	96,769	84,601	94,769	70,094	108,417	125,427
Ohio.....	265,154	205,568	230,223	238,606	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—Continued.

STATES.	1864.			1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln,		McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
	Rep.								
Oregon.....	9,888		8,457	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149
Pennsylvania.....	296,391		276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158
Rhode Island.....	13,692		8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712
South Carolina.....				62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,006
Tennessee.....				56,628	26,129	85,655	94,391	89,566	133,166
Texas.....						47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755
Vermont.....	42,419		13,321	44,167	12,045	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,254
Virginia.....						93,468	91,654	95,558	139,670
West Virginia.....	23,152		10,438	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,455
Wisconsin.....	83,458		65,884	108,857	84,707	104,997	86,477	130,668	123,927
Total.....	2,216,067		1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265
Majority.....	407,342			305,458		762,991		Over all.....	157,394

Total vote in 1824.....	352,062	Total vote in 1864.....	4,024,792
1828.....	1,156,328	" 1868.....	5,724,686
1832.....	1,217,691	" 1872.....	6,431,144
1836.....	1,498,205	" 1876.....	8,411,139
1840.....	2,410,772	" 1880.....	9,219,947
1844.....	2,698,608	" 1884.....	10,053,770
1848.....	2,872,806	Total Greenback vote in 1876.....	81,737
1852.....	3,142,877	" 1880.....	308,578
1856.....	4,053,967	Total Prohibition vote in 1876.....	9,522
1860.....	4,676,853	" 1880.....	10,305

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1880 and 1884.

STATES. (38)	1884.				1880.	
	Blaine, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Butler, Gr'b'k.	St. John Pro.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.
Alabama.....	59,444	92,973	762	610	56,221	91,185
Arkansas.....	50,895	72,927	1,844	.....	42,436	60,775
California.....	100,816	88,307	1,975	2,640	80,348	80,426
Colorado.....	36,277	27,627	1,957	759	27,450	24,647
Connecticut.....	65,898	67,182	†1,685	‡2,492	67,071	64,415
Delaware.....	12,788	17,054	6	55	14,133	15,275
Florida.....	28,039	31,769	.....	74	23,654	27,964
Georgia.....	47,964	94,567	125	184	54,086	102,470
Illinois.....	337,449	312,320	10,753	11,824	318,037	277,321
Indiana.....	238,480	244,992	8,176	3,018	232,164	225,522
Iowa.....	197,089	*177,288	.....	1,472	183,927	105,845
Kansas.....	153,158	89,466	16,110	4,495	121,549	59,801
Kentucky.....	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106	106,306	149,068
Louisiana.....	46,347	62,546	.....	.....	‡38,637	65,067
Maine.....	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	74,039	*65,171
Maryland.....	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts..	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923	165,205	111,960
Michigan.....	192,669	*191,225	††763	18,403	185,341	131,597
Minnesota.....	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691	93,903	53,315
Mississippi.....	42,774	78,547	.....	.....	34,854	75,750
Missouri.....	*202,261	235,972	.....	2,153	153,567	208,609
Nebraska.....	76,877	*54,354	.....	2,858	54,979	28,523
||Nevada.....	8,381	7,000	.....	.....	8,732	9,613
N. Hampshire..	43,166	39,166	552	1,573	44,852	40,794
New Jersey.....	123,433	127,784	3,494	6,155	120,555	122,565
New York.....	562,001	563,048	16,955	24,999	555,444	534,511
North Carolina	125,068	142,905	.....	448	115,874	124,208
Ohio.....	400,082	368,280	5,170	11,269	375,048	340,821
Oregon.....	26,852	24,593	723	488	20,619	19,948
Pennsylvania...	474,268	393,510	16,942	15,366	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island...	19,030	12,391	422	928	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	21,733	69,764	.....	.....	58,071	112,312
†Tennessee.....	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	107,677	123,191
Texas.....	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511	57,893	156,428
Vermont.....	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	45,567	18,316
Virginia.....	139,356	145,497	.....	143	84,020	a128,586
West Virginia...	*63,096	67,317	††810	939	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin.....	161,147	146,454	4,597	7,649	144,000	114,649
Total.....	4,844,002	4,914,947	134,599	151,531	4,454,416	4,444,952
Plurality.....	.....	70,945	.....	.....	9,464	.....

1884—Scattering and imperfect, 7,876; Lockwood, 5; total vote, 10,053,770.

1880—Greenback, 308,578; Prohibition, 10,305; American, 707; scattering, 989; total vote, 9,219,947.

* Fusion. † Including 160 misspelled. ‡ Including 232 misspelled. § One county missing in 1884. || One county estimated in 1884. ¶ Vote for the two Republican tickets (Regular, 27,676; "Beattie, 10,340) combined. †† Straight Greenback. a Regular (96,912) and Readjuster (31,674) votes combined.

STATE CENSUS, 1885.

According to the returns filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The census of 1880 is also given for the purpose of comparison.

Names of cities, towns and villages are indented and placed under the townships in which they are respectively situated, and the population of the township includes, in every case, that of all villages within it.

Atlantic County.	1885.	1880.
Atlantic City.....	7,942	5,477
Absecon	567	507
Buena Vista township.....	1,016	885
Egg Harbor City.....	1,317	1,232
Egg Harbor township.....	3,919	3,568
Galloway township.....	2,153	2,337
Brigantine City.....	79	
Port Republic.....	473	
German Settlement.....	544	
Hamilton township.....	1,484	1,464
Hammonton township	2,525	1,776
Mullica township.....	807	717
Columbia.....	106	
Pleasant Mills.....	106	
Elwood.....	403	
Weekstown.....	66	
Weymouth township.....	626	741
Tuckahoe.....	422	
Estellville	204	
Population in 1870, 14,093 ; 1875, 13,967.	22,356	18,704

Bergen County.

Englewood township.....	4,429	4,076
Franklin township	2,194	2,206
Harrington township.....	2,604	2,570
Hohokus township.....	2,898	2,920
Lodi township.....	4,347	4,071
Midland township.....	1,617	1,591
New Barbadoes township (including Hackensack) ..	4,983	4,248
Palisade township.....	2,333	2,302
Ridgefield township.....	4,487	3,952
Ridgewood township.....	1,776	1,478
Saddle River township.....	1,584	1,355
Garfield.....	408	
Union township (including Rutherford borough)....	3,914	3,164
Washington township.....	2,714	2,833
Population in 1870, 31,022 ; 1875, 35,516.	39,880	36,786

Burlington County.		1885.	1880.
Bass River township.....	905	1,006	
Beverly city ..	1,973	1,759	
Beverly township.....	1,383	1,369	
Bordentown township.....	5,857	5,334	
City of Bordentown.....	4,683		
Fieldsborough.....	536		
Outside city and borough.....	638		
Burlington city—			
First ward.....	3,587		
Second ward.....	3,066	6,653	6,090
Burlington township.....		1,037	1,147
Chester township.....	3,071	2,855	
Chesterfield township	1,453	1,525	
Cinnaminson township.....	2,640	2,184	
Delran township.....	1,932	1,760	
Easthampton township.....	655	566	
Evesham township.....	1,556	1,602	
Marlton village.....	339		
Florence township.....		1,582	1,528
Little Egg Harbor township.....	1,885	1,881	
Lumberton township	1,735	1,689	
Mansfield township.....	1,715	1,648	
Medford township.....	2,064	1,980	
Mount Laurel township.....	1,781	1,739	
New Hanover township.....	2,235	2,373	
Northampton township.....	5,006	4,630	
Pemberton township.....	2,944	2,885	
Pemberton borough.....	844		
Randolph township.....	365	428	
Shamong township.....	933	1,097	
Southampton township.....	2,263	2,269	
Vincentown.....	779		
Springfield township.....	1,884	1,886	
Washington township.....	333	389	
Westhampton township.....	688	715	
Willingboro township.....	725	743	
Woodland township.....	305	325	
Population, 1870, 53,639; 1875, 53,155.	57,558	55,402	

Camden County.

Camden city—			
First ward.....	7,081		
Second ward.....	8,007		
Third ward.....	4,800		
Fourth ward.....	9,464		
Fifth ward.....	6,866		
Sixth ward.....	4,198		
Seventh ward	5,805		
Eighth ward.....	6,713	52,884	41,659
Centre township.....		1,723	1,538
Delaware township.....		1,572	1,481
Gloucester City—			
First ward.....	2,640		
Second ward	3,326	5,966	5,347
Gloucester township.....		2,542	2,527
Haddon township (not including borough of Haddonfield).....	1,320		
Borough of Haddonfield.....	1,950	3,270	2,551
Merchantville borough.....	741	439	
Stockton township.....	3,709	3,093	

	1885.	1880.
Waterford township.....	2,098	2,149
Atco.....	303	
Atsion.....	115	
Berlin.....	676	
Gibbsboro.....	145	
Glendale.....	210	
Jackson.....	136	
Kirkwood.....	151	
Milford.....	159	
Waterford.....	203	
Winslow township.....	2,180	2,158
Bates' Mills.....	120	
Blue Anchor.....	175	
Brooklyn.....	100	
Cedar Brook.....	60	
Elm.....	221	
Sicklerville.....	299	
Waterford.....	101	
Winslow.....	624	
Wilton.....	480	
Population, 1870, 46,193; 1875, 52,994.	76,685	62,942

Cape May County.

Cape May City.....	1,610	1,699
Cape May Point borough.....	200	198
Dennis township.....	1,770	1,812
Ocean View.....	191	
South Seaville.....	498	
North Dennis.....	487	
South Dennis.....	308	
East Creek.....	111	
West Creek.....	175	
Holly Beach borough.....	210	
Lower township.....	1,208	1,779
Middle township.....	2,605	2,575
Ocean City borough.....	465	
Sea Isle City borough.....	558	
Upper township.....	1,500	1,720
West Cape May borough.....	618	
Population, 1870, 8,349; 1875, 8,190.	10,744	9,765

Cumberland County.

Bridgeton city—		
First ward.....	4,830	
Second ward.....	2,601	
Third ward.....	2,634	10,065
Commercial township—		8,722
Mauricetown.....	554	
Buckshutem.....	216	
Haleyville.....	424	
North Port Norris.....	319	
Port Norris.....	1,031	2,544
Deerfield township.....	1,632	2,265
Downe township.....	1,860	1,643
Fairfield township.....	1,612	1,687
Greenwich township.....	1,267	*3,215
Village of Greenwich.....	467	1,245
Hopewell township.....	1,794	1,764

* Lawrence township was created from a part of Fairfield in 1885.

	1885.	1880.
Landis township—		
Vineland borough.....	3,170	
Outside Vineland borough.....	3,851	7,021
Lawrence township.....	1,728	6,005
Maurice River township—		
Ewing's Neck.....	321	
Belleplain.....	164	
Heislerville.....	414	
Manumuskintown.....	200	
Port Elizabeth.....	523	
Bricksboro.....	123	
Dorchester.....	305	
Leesburg.....	512	2,562
City of Millville—		2,374
First ward.....	2,805	
Second ward.....	3,250	
Third ward.....	2,769	8,824
Stow Creek township.....	1,073	7,660
		1,107
Population, 1870, 34,665; 1875, 35,311.	41,982	37,687

Essex County.

Belleville township.....	3,285	3,004
Town of Belleville.....	1,818	
Bloomfield township.....	6,502	5,748
Caldwell township.....	3,336	3,167
Clinton township.....	2,830	2,742
Town of Irvington.....	1,802	
East Orange township.....	10,328	8,349
First district, Franklin.....	1,538	
Second district, Ashland, N.....	3,072	
Third district, Ashland, S.....	2,816	
Fourth district, Eastern.....	2,857	
Franklin township.....	1,602	1,617
Livingston township.....	1,275	1,401
Livingston.....	350	
Milburn township.....	2,023	1,743
Montclair township.....	6,327	5,147
Newark city.....	152,988	136,508
First ward.....	7,850	
Second ward.....	7,113	
Third ward.....	6,479	
Fourth ward.....	6,199	
Fifth ward.....	5,645	
Sixth ward.....	20,028	
Seventh ward.....	8,904	
Eighth ward.....	14,781	
Ninth ward.....	6,711	
Tenth ward.....	11,803	
Eleventh ward.....	8,010	
Twelfth ward.....	15,162	
Thirteenth ward.....	22,652	
Fourteenth ward.....	4,242	
Fifteenth ward.....	7,409	
Orange city.....	15,231	13,207
First ward.....	3,956	
Second ward.....	4,149	
Third ward.....	7,126	
South Orange township.....	4,225	3,911
West Orange township.....	3,812	3,885
Population, 1870, 143,839; 1875, 168,812.	213,764	189,929

Gloucester County.		1885.	1880.
Clayton township.....		2,399	1,981
Deptford township.....		1,744	1,520
Wenonah.....	287		
Westville.....	237		
East Greenwich township.....		1,233	.....
Franklin township.....		2,362	2,480
Glassboro township.....		2,377	2,088
Greenwich township.....		1,729	*2,598
Harrison township.....		1,637	†2,841
Logan township.....		1,653	1,765
Mantua township.....		1,624	1,718
Monroe township (co-extensive with Williamstown)		1,950	1,858
South Harrison township.....		1,001	.....
Washington township.....		1,265	1,366
West Deptford township.....		1,305	1,399
Woolwich township (co-extensive with Swedesboro)		2,046	1,974
Woodbury city—			
First ward.....	831		
Second ward.....	1,427		
Third ward.....	1,020	3,278	2,298
Population, 1870, 21,562; 1875, 24,886.		27,603	25,886

Hudson County.

Bayonne city—			
First ward.....	2,040		
Second ward.....	3,660		
Third ward.....	1,740		
Fourth ward.....	2,820		
Fifth ward.....	2,820	13,080	9,372
Guttenberg town.....		1,615	1,206
Harrison—			
First ward.....	2,020		
Second ward.....	1,045		
Third ward.....	1,438		
Fourth ward.....	2,303	6,806	5,510
Hoboken—			
First ward.....	8,570		
Second ward.....	4,816		
Third ward.....	13,257		
Fourth ward.....	11,578	37,721	30,999
Jersey City—			
First Aldermanic district.....	25,590		
Second Aldermanic district.....	31,258		
Third Aldermanic district.....	24,010		
Fourth Aldermanic district.....	30,352		
Fifth Aldermanic district.....	17,575		
Sixth Aldermanic district.....	24,728	153,513	120,722
Kearny township.....		3,338	2,165
North Bergen township.....		5,459	4,268
Town of Union.....		8,398	5,849
Union township.....		1,781	1,310
Weehawken.....		1,469	1,102
West Hoboken.....		7,162	5,441
Population, 1870, 129,067; 1875, 163,000.		240,342	187,944

* East Greenwich township was created from a part of Greenwich since 1880.

† South Harrison township was created from a part of Harrison since 1880.

Hunterdon County.		1885.	1880.
Alexandria township.....		1,235	1,324
Bethlehem township.....		2,780	2,830
Glen Gardner.....	71		
Junction.....	483		
West End and Valley Station.....	313		
Bloomsbury.....	572		
Clinton township.....		2,004	2,133
Delaware township.....		3,092	3,092
East Amwell township.....		1,549	1,696
Franklin township.....		1,387	1,338
Frenchtown borough.....		1,066	1,039
High Bridge township.....		2,024	2,209
Holland township.....		1,867	1,886
Milford.....	667		
Kingwood township.....		1,482	1,694
Lambertville—			
First ward.....	1,242		
Second ward.....	1,195		
Third ward.....	1,630	4,067	4,183
Lebanon township.....		2,816	2,699
Raritan township.....		3,979	4,188
Flemington.....	1,909		
Readington township.....		2,940	3,103
Tewksbury township.....		2,081	2,108
Town of Clinton.....		896	842
Union township.....		1,195	1,167
West Amwell township.....		960	1,039
Population, 1870, 36,963; 1875, 37,473.		37,420	38,570

Mercer County.

Chambersburg		8,542	5,437
East Windsor township.....		2,568	2,271
Hightstown.....	1,608		
Ewing township.....		2,489	2,412
Hamilton township.....		3,420	3,370
Hopewell township.....		4,367	4,462
Lawrence township		1,589	*3,174
Millham township.....		2,338	.....
Princeton.....		4,577	4,348
Trenton—			
First ward.....	4,738		
Second ward.....	2,661		
Third ward	7,185		
Fourth ward.....	4,630		
Fifth ward.....	6,122		
Sixth ward.....	2,019		
Seventh ward.....	7,031	34,386	29,910
Washington township.....		1,196	1,281
West Windsor township.....		1,313	1,396
Population, 1870, 46,386; 1875, 49,884.		66,785	58,061

Middlesex County.

Cranbury township.....		1,569	1,599
East Brunswick township.....		3,697	3,272
Town of Washington.....	1,307		
Madison township.....		1,519	1,662

* Millham township was created from a part of Lawrence since 1880.

	1885.	1880.
Monroe township.....	3,199	3,017
Jamesburg	1,008	
New Brunswick—		
First ward.....	2,773	
Second ward.....	3,254	
Third ward.....	1,981	
Fourth ward.....	980	
Fifth ward.....	4,517	
Sixth ward	4,753	18,258
North Brunswick township.....	1,272	1,251
Perth Amboy city—		
First ward.....	1,963	
Second ward.....	2,333	
Third ward.....	2,015	6,811
Piscataway township.....	3,155	3,212
Raritan township.....	3,656	3,789
Metuchen.....	1,470	
Sayreville township.....	2,549	1,930
South Amboy township.....	4,054	3,648
South Brunswick township.....	2,714	2,803
Woodbridge township.....	4,227	4,099
Population, 1870, 45,029; 1875, 48,313.	56,180	52,286

Monmouth County.

Atlantic township.....	1,656	1,743
Eatontown township.....	2,812	2,642
Freehold township.....	4,494	4,302
Freehold.....	2,124	
Holmdel township.....	1,640	1,575
Howell township.....	3,308	3,374
Manalapan towuship.....	2,143	2,175
Matawan township.....	2,756	2,699
Matawan.....	1,455	
Marlboro township.....	2,089	2,193
Middletown township.....	5,802	5,059
Millstone township.....	1,917	2,080
Neptune township.....	6,421	4,187
Asbury Park.....	2,124	
Ocean Grove.....	1,177	
Ocean township.....	7,540	6,027
Long Branch.....	5,140	
Sea Bright.....	660	
Raritan township.....	4,238	3,891
Keyport.....	3,063	
Shrewsbury township.....	7,558	6,526
Red Bank.....	3,186	
Upper Freehold township.....	3,130	3,236
Wall township.....	4,820	3,829
North Brighton borough.....	169	
Ocean Beach borough.....	359	
Population, 1870, 46,195; 1875, 48,500.	62,324	55,538

Morris County.

Boonton township.....	2,732	2,682
Town of Boonton.....	2,390	
Chatham township.....	4,291	4,276
Chester township.....	2,510	2,337
Hanover township.....	4,459	4,138
Jefferson township.....	1,559	1,792

	1885.	1880.
Mendham township.....	1,431	1,526
Montville township.....	1,225	1,270
Morris township.....	8,760	6,837
Mount Olive township.....	2,005	1,982
Passaic township.....	1,716	1,896
Pequanock township.....	2,625	2,239
Randolph township.....	7,045	7,700
Dover.....	3,170	
Rockaway township.....	5,573	7,366
Roxbury township.....	2,184	2,139
Washington township.....	2,560	2,681
Population, 1870, 43,137; 1875, 49,019.	50,675	50,861

Ocean County.

Berkeley township.....	714	683
Brick township.....	3,794	2,990
Dover township.....	2,594	2,439
Eagleswood township.....	681	592
Jackson township.....	1,763	1,803
Beunett's Mills.....	228	
Cassville.....	405	
Collier's Mills.....	227	
Jackson's Mills.....	251	
Vanhiseville.....	316	
Whiteville.....	240	
Lacey township.....	746	814
Manchester township (co-extensive with town of Manchester).....	1,098	1,057
Ocean township.....	541	481
Barneget City.....	77	
Millville.....	111	
Waretown.....	353	
Plumstead township.....	1,546	1,561
Stafford township.....	1,026	1,008
Union township.....	1,083	1,024
Population, 1870, 13,628; 1875, 13,707.	15,586	14,455

Passaic County.

Acquackanonk township.....	2,038	1,781
Little Falls township.....	1,701	1,404
Manchester township.....	1,639	1,513
Passaic city—		
First ward.....	5,134	
Second ward.....	2,099	
Third ward.....	1,093	8,326
Paterson—		6,513
First ward.....	6,690	
Second ward.....	7,878	
Third ward.....	9,750	
Fourth ward.....	6,391	
Fifth ward.....	9,576	
Sixth ward.....	4,063	
Seventh ward.....	7,445	
Eighth ward.....	11,480	63,273
Pompton township.....	2,109	51,031
Wayne township.....	1,866	2,251
West Milford township.....	2,422	1,757
Population, 1870, 46,416; 1875, 53,775.	83,374	2,591
		68,860

Salem County.		1885.	1880.
Elsinboro township.....	571	570	
Lower Alloways Creek township.....	1,365	1,373	
Lower Penn's Neck township.....	1,408	1,334	
Mannington township.....	2,161	2,230	
Oldmans township.....	1,463	.....
Pedricktown.....	390		
Auburn.....	185		
Pilesgrove township.....	3,397	3,497	
Woodstown borough.....	1,410		
Sharpstown village.....	243		
Yorktown.....	180		
Pittsgrove township.....	2,135	1,778	
Quinton township.....	1,460	1,390	
Salem city—			
East ward.....	2,765		
West ward.....	2,751	5,516	5,056
Upper Alloways Creek township.....	1,749	1,917	
Upper Penn's Neck township.....	2,216	*3,361	
Upper Pittsgrove township.....	1,932	2,073	
Population, 1870, 23,940; 1875, 22,701.	25,373	24,579	

Somerset County.

Bedminster township.....	1,769	1,812	
Bernards township.....	2,504	2,622	
Branchburg township.....	1,177	1,316	
Bridgewater township.....	8,454	7,997	
Bound Brook.....	1,011		
Raritan.....	2,244		
Somerville.....	3,316		
Franklin township.....	3,720	3,818	
Bloomington.....	660		
East Millstone.....	471		
Hillsborough township.....	3,151	3,248	
Montgomery township.....	1,800	1,928	
North Plainfield township.....	3,728	3,217	
Warren township.....	1,122	1,204	
Population, 1870, 23,940; 1875, 27,453.	27,425	27,162	

Sussex County.

Andover township.....	1,014	1,150	
Byram township.....	1,242	1,406	
Frankford township.....	1,495	1,682	
Green township.....	704	727	
Hampton township.....	938	895	
Hardyston township.....	2,500	2,645	
Lafayette township.....	816	781	
Montague township.....	900	1,022	
Newton township.....	2,648	2,513	
Sandyston township.....	1,092	1,195	
Sparta township.....	1,901	2,274	
Stillwater township.....	1,366	1,502	
Vernon township.....	1,855	1,811	
Wallpack township.....	553	575	
Wantage township.....	3,377	3,361	
Deckertown.....	821		
Population, 1870, 23,168; 1875, 24,010.	22,401	23,539	

* Oldmans township was created from a part of Upper Penn's Neck since 1880.

Union County.		1885.	1880.
Clark township.....		363	353
Cranford township.....		1,251	1,184
Elizabeth city—			
First ward.....	6,180		
Second ward.....	6,296		
Third ward.....	4,983		
Fourth ward.....	2,198		
Fifth ward.....	5,744		
Sixth ward.....	2,243		
Seventh ward.....	1,780		
Eighth ward.....	2,695	32,119	28,229
Fanwood township.....		1,210	1,167
Linden township.....		1,971	1,889
New Providence township.....		824	781
Plainfield city—			
First ward.....	2,018		
Second ward.....	2,238		
Third ward.....	1,825		
Fourth ward.....	2,832	8,913	8,125
Rahway city—			
First ward.....	1,380		
Second ward.....	1,596		
Third ward.....	2,535		
Fourth ward.....	1,350	6,861	6,455
Springfield township.....		847	844
Summit township.....		2,539	1,910
Union township.....		2,589	2,418
Westfield township.....		2,352	2,216
Population, 1870, 41,859; 1875, 51,758.		61,839	55,571

Warren County.

Allamuchy township.....		787	648
Belvidere town—			
North of Pequest creek.....	1,020		
South of Pequest creek.....	794	1,814	1,773
Blairstown township.....		1,590	1,458
Franklin township.....		1,382	1,529
Frelinghuysen township.....		964	1,042
Greenwich township.....		920	*2,554
Hackettstown borough ...		2,645	2,502
Hardwick township.....		520	583
Harmony township.....		1,256	1,350
Hope township.....		1,548	1,569
Independence township.....		1,134	1,018
Knowlton township.....		1,456	1,476
Lopatcong township.....		1,725	1,591
Mansfield township.....		1,600	1,709
Oxford township.....		4,382	4,594
Pahaquarry township.....		351	418
Phillipsburg city—			
First ward.....	1,895		
Second ward.....	2,107		
Third ward.....	2,510		
Fourth ward	1,546	8,058	7,181
Pohatcong township.....		1,567	.....
Washington township.....		1,441	1,452
Washington borough.....		2,597	2,142
Population, 1870, 34,336; 1875, 37,389.		37,737	36,589

* Pohatcong township was created from a part of Greenwich in 1881.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native Born.		Foreign Born.	Increase from 1880 to 1885.
		White.	Colored.		
Atlantic	22,356	18,452	1,325	2,579	3,652
Bergen.....	39,880	29,875	1,893	8,112	3,094
Burlington	57,558	51,188	2,653	3,717	2,156
Camden	76,685	62,135	7,514	7,036	13,743
Cape May.....	10,744	9,856	591	297	979
Cumberland.....	41,982	37,772	2,059	2,151	4,295
Essex	213,764	151,543	4,961	57,260	23,835
Gloucester.....	27,603	24,809	1,170	1,624	1,717
Hudson	240,342	157,861	1,996	80,485	52,398
Hunterdon	37,420	35,322	427	1,671	*
Mercer	66,785	51,799	3,204	11,782	8,724
Middlesex.....	56,180	43,757	1,629	10,794	3,894
Monmouth	62,324	53,991	3,685	4,648	6,786
Morris.....	50,675	42,172	826	7,677	†
Ocean.....	15,586	14,981	123	482	1,131
Passaic	83,374	54,403	1,042	27,929	14,514
Salem.....	25,373	21,324	2,887	1,162	794
Somerset.....	27,425	22,439	1,560	3,426	263
Sussex.....	22,401	21,476	123	802	‡
Union	61,839	45,758	1,806	14,275	6,263
Warren	37,737	34,933	367	2,437	1,148
Total.....	1,278,033	985,846	41,841	250,346	149,391
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,474
Net increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,917

* Decrease, 1,150. † Decrease 186. ‡ Decrease, 1,138. Total, 2,774.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Alabama.....	964,201	996,992	1,262,505
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	9,658	40,440
Arkansas.....	435,450	484,471	802,525
California.....	379,994	560,247	864,694
Colorado.....	34,277	39,864	194,327
Connecticut.....	460,147	537,454	622,700
Dakota.....	4,837	14,181	135,177
Delaware.....	112,216	125,015	146,608
District Columbia.....	75,080	131,700	177,624
Florida.....	140,424	187,748	269,493
Georgia.....	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180
Idaho.....	.....	14,999	32,610
Illinois.....	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871
Indiana.....	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301
Iowa.....	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615
Kansas.....	107,206	364,399	996,096
Kentucky.....	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690
Louisiana.....	708,002	726,915	929,946
Maine.....	628,279	626,915	648,936
Maryland.....	687,049	780,894	934,943
Massachusetts.....	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085
Michigan.....	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937
Minnesota.....	172,023	439,706	780,773
Mississippi.....	791,305	827,922	1,131,597
Missouri.....	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380
Montana.....	.....	20,595	39,159
Nebraska.....	28,841	122,993	452,402
Nevada.....	6,857	42,491	62,266
New Hampshire.....	326,073	318,300	346,991
New Jersey.....	672,035	906,096	1,131,116
New Mexico.....	93,516	91,874	119,565
New York.....	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871
North Carolina.....	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750
Ohio.....	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062
Oregon.....	52,465	90,923	174,768
Pennsylvania.....	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891
Rhode Island.....	174,620	217,353	276,531
South Carolina.....	703,708	705,606	995,577
Tennessee.....	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359
Texas.....	604,215	818,579	1,531,749
Utah.....	40,273	86,786	143,963
Vermont.....	315,098	330,551	332,286
Virginia.....	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565
Washington.....	11,594	23,955	75,116
West Virginia.....	.....	442,014	618,457
Wisconsin.....	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497
Wyoming.....	.....	9,118	20,789
Total.....	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783

THE EXECUTIVE.

PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is Commander-in Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and, also, of Burlington College, and of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; State Board of Savings Banks; composing, with the State Comptroller, a Board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Riparian Commissioners, Commissioners of Fisheries, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Assessors, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General.

Without the consent of the Senate: Foreign Commissioners of Deeds; New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, Private Secretary, Notaries Public, Moral Instructor of the State Prison, Railroad Policemen, and fill all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of blind and feeble-minded children into institutions; grants requisitions and renditions,

and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; sign all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then indexed in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of \$5,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

OFFICES FILLED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT MEETING.

State Treasurer, State Comptroller and three Inspectors of the State Prison, each for a term of three years. Supervisor of the State Prison for a term of five years. Commissioners of Pilotage, Trustees of the Normal School; the Board of Managers of the Morristown Asylum for the Insane, the trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School, and the State Industrial School for Girls, Judges of the District Courts, Commissioners of Deeds for the several counties, Police Justices for Newark and Jersey City, and a State Director of Railroads and Canals.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

COUNTIES.

(See Act of February 7th, 1883.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 150,000. Hudson and Essex.

Second Class—Having a population between 50,000 and 150,000. Burlington, Camden, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic and Union.

Third Class—Having a population between 20,000 and 50,000. Atlantic, Bergen, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Warren.

Fourth Class—All those not embraced in the preceding classes. Cape May and Ocean.

CITIES.

(See Act of March 4th, 1882.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 100,000. Jersey City, 153,513; Newark, 152,988.

Second Class—Between 12,000 and 100,000. Paterson, 63,273; Camden, 52,884; Hoboken, 37,721; Trenton, 34,386; Elizabeth, 32,119; New Brunswick, 18,258; Orange, 15,231; Bayonne City, 13,080.

Third Class—"All cities not embraced in either the first or second class, except cities binding upon the Atlantic Ocean, and being seaside or summer resorts." Bridgeton, 10,065; Plainfield, 8,913; Millville, 8,824; Phillipsburg, 8,058; Harrison, 6,806; Passaic, 8,326; Rahway, 6,861; Burlington, 6,653; Union, 8,398; Morristown (not given); Gloucester City, 5,966; Salem, 5,516; Perth Amboy, 6,311; Bordentown, 4,683; Lambertville, 4,067; Belleville, 1,818; Dover, 3,170; Newton, 2,648; Hackettstown, 2,645; Boonton, 2,390; Woodbury, 3,278; Hammonton, 2,525; Belvidere, 1,814; Beverly, 1,973; Egg Harbor City, 1,317; Guttenberg, 1,615; Clinton, 896; Absecon, 567.

Fourth Class—All those binding upon the Atlantic Ocean and "being seaside or summer resorts." Atlantic City, 7,942; Cape May, 1,610.

BOROUGHES.

(See Act of March 23d, 1883, and Supreme Court decision, State, Borough of Hightstown, Pros., vs. James Glenn, 18 Vr., page 105.)

First Class—Those having a population exceeding 3,000. Chambersburg, 8,542; Princeton (not given); Vineland, 3,170.

Second Class—Between 1,500 and 3,000. South Orange (not given); Washington (Warren county), 2,597; Irvington, 1,802; Asbury Park, 2,124; Haddonfield, 1,950; Hightstown, 1,608; Hackettstown, 2,645.

Third Class—All boroughs and incorporated villages not embraced in the first or second class. Frenchtown, 1,066; Pemberton, 844; Riverside (not given); Fieldsborough, 536; Merchantville, 741; Cape May Point, 200.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Incorporated by special acts and controlled by commissioners. Bound Brook, 1,011; Flemington, 1,909; Freehold, 2,124; Keyport, 3,063; Metuchen, 1,470; Matawan, 2,756; Montclair (not given); Mount Holly (not given); Red Bank, 3,186; Somerville, 3,316; Washington (Middlesex county), 1,307; Long Branch, 5,140; Ocean Grove, 1,177; Holly Beach, 200; Ocean City, 465; Sea Isle City, 558; West Cape May, 618; Ocean Beach, 359; North Brighton, 169; Woodstown, 1,410.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

ROBERT STOCKTON GREEN.

Robert Stockton Green was born at Princeton, N. J., March 25th, 1831, and is now in his fifty-sixth year. He is the son of James S. Green, a lawyer and a sturdy Jerseyman, whose father, Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, was President of Princeton College. Robert's great-grandfather, Rev. Jacob Green, of Hanover, Morris county, N. J., was chairman of the committee which prepared the first constitution for the State of New Jersey at the Provincial Congress, held at Burlington in 1776.

Young Robert, after a preliminary training, entered Nassau Hall, from whence he graduated in 1850. He then began to study for the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853 and became a counselor in 1856. While residing in his native place he took a lively interest in its affairs and, in 1852, was elected a member of its Council. He removed to Elizabeth in 1856 and at once became interested in the movement then on foot for the creation of Union county. He was largely instrumental in the passage of the act of 1857, which designated Elizabeth as the county seat. During 1857 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Borough Courts by Governor Newell, and the following year became City Attorney of Elizabeth, which position he filled with marked ability for ten years. In 1868 he was elected to the City Council from a strong Republican ward, and so great was his popularity that he continued to hold the office by successive re-elections until 1873, when he retired. He was elected Surrogate of Union county in 1862 and appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and County Courts in 1868. During the succeeding year he was appointed by Governor Randolph to the Commercial Convention at Louisville as a representative of New Jersey. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Parker, and confirmed by the Senate, as one of the Commissioners to suggest amendments to the constitution of the State.

In this Convention he was Chairman of the Committees on Bill of Rights, Rights of Suffrage, Limitation of Power of Government, and General and Special Legislation. The amendments suggested by the Commission were adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures and ratified by the people at

the general election of 1875. In 1868 Judge Green was the choice of Union county for Congress, and was only defeated by a few votes in the Convention, two kickers in his own county being the sole cause of his defeat, they voting for John T. Bird, of Hunterdon. In 1884 he was nominated for Congress from the Third District, comprising the counties of Union, Middlesex and Monmouth, after a memorable contest. Two Conventions were held, Judge Green being nominated by both. After the first Convention the friends of William McMahon, of Rahway, claimed he had been cheated out of the nomination. Judge Green hearing this, positively refused to accept a nomination that had the slightest cloud of unfairness attached to it. There was nothing left but to reassemble the Convention, when Judge Green was declared its unanimous choice. He defeated Congressman Kean (Rep.) by 1,848 majority.

Judge Green has always been a staunch Jeffersonian Democrat, and was one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention of 1860, which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and was a delegate to the National Convention in 1880, which nominated General Hancock. In January, 1874, the Judge became a member of the bar of New York as a partner of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, which afterwards became changed to Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming. Judge Green has been very successful in his profession, and is ranked as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the State. He was largely instrumental by his ability and tireless energy in working up the preliminary litigation in the passage of the free railroad bill by the Legislature in 1873, which was the first triumph of popular rights over the oppressive railroad monopoly that then had control of the entire State.

Judge Green has always manifested an active interest in perfecting and keeping up the organization of the Democratic party in his county and State. For several years he has served as a member of the Union County Executive Committee from the Seventh ward of Elizabeth, in which he resides. His cool, well-balanced judgment has always exercised a powerful influence in the deliberations of this committee, which has to conduct the entire mapping out of the campaign. In personal appearance he is about the middle height, erect and military-looking in his bearing, and has a firm, determined expression on his features, indicative of strong will-power. Judge Green married in 1857, and has an interesting family, consisting of one son and three daughters, with whom their father spends most of his time when not engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1886 he was elected Governor, after a very exciting canvass, by a plurality of 8,020 over ex-Congressman Benjamin F. Howey, Rep., of Warren county. His term will expire in 1890.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

JOHN RHODERIC MCPHERSON.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the ninth of May, 1833. He received a common school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was President of the Board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its president. He was also president of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his county and State. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.

He came to Jersey City when he was twenty-five years old, with nothing to assist him but his own resolution and clear understanding, and soon attracted public attention to his very progressive character.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His record in the United States Senate on the leading questions of finance and the tariff is in perfect accord with the great majority of the people of his State—Republicans as well as Democrats.

He was elected to a second term by the Legislature of 1883, which will expire March 4th, 1889. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, and supported Thomas F. Bayard for the Presidency. When Cleveland was nominated he gave him his hearty support.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

Senator Sewell was born in Ireland in 1835. He came to this country at an early age. At the outbreak of the late war he was mustered into the United States service as Captain in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, August 28th, 1861, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, down to the battle of Spottsylvania, in May, 1864. In the battle of Chancellorsville, General Mott was disabled by a severe wound, and Sewell assumed charge of the brigade. At a critical point in the engagement he led it forward in a resistless charge and achieved one of the most magnificent successes of the war. He captured eight colors from the Confederates, and retook the regimental standard of a New York regiment. His services were scarcely less brilliant at Gettysburg, and other important points. He was wounded twice, at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, July, 1862, and Colonel three months later. In September, 1864, after recovering from illness, he became Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and remained with it in the field until the close of the war.

He was made Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, April 9th, 1866, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville," and Major-General at the close of the war for meritorious services. When Joel Parker became Governor, General Sewell was appointed a member of his personal staff. During the railroad strikes of 1877, he was sent by Governor Bedle to the most critical point in New Jersey (Phillipsburg), with the Sixth Regiment, and was appointed Provisional Commander of the forces at that point. He guarded his post so well that not a ripple of trouble occurred.

He was elected to the State Senate from Camden county for three successive terms of three years each, and in the years 1876, '79 and '80 he was President of that body. His career as a legislator was one of brilliant usefulness, and his record is remarkable for strict integrity, honorable bearing and dignified deportment. When he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of 1881, and on severing the ties of friendship which bound him to those on both sides of the Chamber, an impressive scene occurred, when Democrats, as well as Republicans, vied with each other in complimenting him on the honor which had been conferred on him, and expressing regret that the State was about to lose so valuable a member of its law-making body. Appropriate resolutions were unanimously passed, and Senator Sewell took his leave a few days before the meeting of the United States Senate, on

the 4th of March, 1881. He was elected in joint meeting over his predecessor, Hon. Theodore F. Randolph, by a strict party vote. He was chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in 1884, and was a staunch supporter of Blaine for the Presidency. His term expires March 4th, 1887.

NEW JERSEY'S CONGRESSMEN.

First District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden Counties.

(Population, 182,387.)

GEORGE HIRES.

(Rep., Salem.)

Mr. Hires was born in Elsinboro, Salem county, January 26th, 1835, and follows the business of glass manufacturing. He was formerly a merchant. He has all his life been identified with the interests of Salem county, and has ever been a staunch and earnest Republican.

In 1867 he was elected sheriff, and served the regular term of three years, and in 1881 he was chosen State Senator, by a majority of 661, over Casper, Dem. He was chairman and a member of several important committees of the State Senate, and he took an active part in legislation. He is at present at the head of the firm of Hires & Co., glass manufacturers, at Quinton.

1884—Hires, Rep., 19,745; Ferrell, Dem., 18,003; Harbison, Pro., 1,343; Atkinson, Nat., 385.

1886—Hires, Rep., 18,347; Wescott, Dem., 15,013; Nicholson, Pro., 4,072.

Second District—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean Counties.

(Population, 162,285.)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

(Rep., P. O. Box 505, Trenton.)

Mr. Buchanan was born at Ringoes, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 17th, 1839, and is a counselor-at-law. He followed

agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-five years of age. He was educated at Clinton Academy and in the Albany University. In 1866 he was Reading Clerk of the House of Assembly, and in 1868 and '69 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Trenton. He read law with Hon. John T. Bird, now Vice Chancellor, and in November, 1864, was admitted to the bar. From April 1st, 1874, to April 1st, 1879, he was Presiding Judge of Mercer county, and of hundreds of decisions rendered by him during his term, but one was reversed on appeal. He was elected to the Trenton Common Council for a term of three years in April, 1883; has been a member of the Trenton Board of Trade since its organization, was President of that body for one year, and since 1879 has been Vice President of the National Board of Trade. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Peddie Institute, and in 1875 received the honorary degree of A.M., from the University of Lewisburg, Pa. From 1873 to 1884, he was President of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, and in the latter year declined a re-election to that office. He is a counselor-at-law of the Supreme Court of the United States, and has for years made a special study of questions relative to labor, tariff, &c.

1884—Buchanan, Rep., 19,144; Gauntt, Dem., 16,853; Howell, Pro., 898; Dobbins, Nat., 271.

1886—Buchanan, Rep., 17,767; Reed, Dem., 15,065; Brown, Pro., 2,547.

Third District—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

(Population, 180,343.)

JOHN KEAN, JR.

(Rep., Elizabeth, Union County.)

Mr. Kean was born at Ursino, Union county, N. J., December 4th, 1852. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in November, 1877, but afterwards he became engaged in banking, mining and manufacturing pursuits. He is a graduate of Columbia College Law School. He is President of the Elizabeth Gas Company, Vice-President of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, and Secretary of the West End Iron Company. He is a director in each of the foregoing institutions as well as of the Elizabeth Water Company, the Elizabethport Manufacturing Company and several mining industries. He never held a political office before his election

to Congress, except while acting as Secretary, and subsequently as President of the Union County Republican Committee. He was elected to Congress in this district in 1882 by a plurality of 2,295 over Miles Ross, but was defeated in 1884 by Robert S. Green, the present Governor, by a plurality of 1,848. In 1886 he defeated William McMahon by a plurality of 637.

1884—Green, Dem., 19,604; Kean, Jr., Rep., 17,756; Parker, Pro., 620; Stout, Nat., 609.

1886—Kean, Jr., Rep., 15,567; McMahon, Dem., 14,930; Parker, Pro., 2,980.

Fourth District—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex Counties.

(Population, 124,983.)

JAMES NELSON PIDCOCK.

(Dem., White House Station, Hunterdon County.)

Mr. Pidcock was born at Mechanicsville, Hunterdon county, N. J., February 8th, 1836, and is of English extraction. He is in the live stock business. When about five years of age he moved with his parents to Lebanon, N. J., where he attended the public schools. He left school at the age of thirteen and went to work with an engineering corps on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and was engaged in the construction of this road until 1851, when he went South. In 1857 he returned home. He was engaged in business as drover and stock dealer until 1861, when, the war breaking out and financial depression following, he lost all he had saved in more prosperous years, and had, literally, to commence business anew. In 1875 he entered into a copartnership with Mr. Philip S. Kase, under the firm name of Kase & Pidcock, when they made their headquarters at the Central Stock Yards, Jersey City. Mr. Pidcock is largely interested in real estate, owning hundreds of acres of valuable land in his native township. In 1873 he was defeated for the State Senate by F. A. Potts, by a majority of 387, but three years later he ran again, and was elected by a majority of 1,675. During his term as State Senator, he took an active part in legislation.

1884—Pidcock, Dem., 15,225; Howey, Rep., 12,969; Morrow, Pro., 1,218; Davis, Nat., 282.

1886—Pidcock, Dem., 11,686; Van Blarcom, Rep., 11,563; Morrow, Pro., 2,772.

Fifth District—Bergen, Morris and Passaic Counties.

(Population, 174,029.)

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

(Rep , Englewood, Bergen County.)

Mr. Phelps was born in New York City, August 24th, 1839, and was graduated with high honors at Yale College, in 1860. After his graduation he pursued his studies in Europe, and later at the Columbia College Law School. He then entered upon the practice of law, but his career as a lawyer was brief, as he retired from active service in the profession in 1868. Governor Fenton offered him a seat made vacant by the resignation of Judge Barrett, in the court of the Sixth Judicial District, but this he declined. He was elected to Congress in 1872, from New Jersey, his opponent being A. B. Woodruff. He served in Congress two years, and, it is said, made a mark exceeded by no man in so short a time. While he was a Republican in principle, he was independent in judgment and action. He voted against the Civil Rights bill, saying that it was unconstitutional, and that its policy was a bad one for the colored race. In 1875 Mr. Phelps ran for Congress again, but was defeated by Mr. Augustus W. Cutler, by only seven votes. His health and the demands of business induced him to retire to private life, although the Republicans of New Jersey desired often to avail themselves of his services. Mr. Phelps is a Director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Morris and Essex Railroad, the International and Great Northern Railroad of Texas, the National City Bank of New York City, the Second National Bank, and the United States Trust Company. His home is near Englewood, N. J., on an estate of one thousand acres. He was one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention (1880), and labored earnestly for Mr. Blaine's nomination. He accepted Garfield, however, and took the stump for him, until, in the middle of the campaign, his health, never very strong, gave way, and his physicians ordered him to quit work and go abroad, which he did, sailing for Europe in October, 1880, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Shortly after President Garfield was sworn into office, he appointed Mr. Phelps as Minister to Austria. When the President died, Mr. Phelps sent in his resignation, which was accepted by President Arthur.

In 1884, he was again a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, when he worked assiduously for

the nomination of Mr. Blaine. He served on the Republican State Central Committee in 1873. This is his third consecutive term in Congress, and fourth altogether.

1884—Phelps, Rep., 17,364; Stevenson, Dem., 15,123; Buckley, Pro., 638; Potter, Nat., 481.

1886—Phelps, Rep., 15,297; Skinner, Dem., 12,461; Church, Pro., 1,780.

Sixth District--Essex County.

(Population, 213,764.)

HERMAN LEHLBACH.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Lehlbach was born in Baden, Germany, July 3d, 1845, and is a surveyor by profession. He was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Essex county, in 1884, when he took a prominent part in legislation. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, in 1884.

1884—Lehlbach, Rep., 21,162; Fiedler, Dem., 20,818; Tompkins, Pro., 845.

1886—Lehlbach, Rep., 15,492; Haynes, Dem., 13,719; Beckmeyer, Lab., 6,331; Anderson, Pro., 2,429.

Seventh District—Hudson County.

(Population, 240,342.)

WILLIAM MCADOO.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. McAdoo was born in Ireland, October 25th, 1853, and is a counselor-at-law. He was brought to this country at an early age by his parents, who settled in Jersey City, where he has since resided. He received a good English education, which has been supplemented with close reading and study. He has been connected with the public press of Jersey City, and in 1870 he entered the law office of the late Hon. Isaac W. Scudder and commenced the study of that profession. At the November term of the Supreme Court, in 1874, he received his license as attorney-at-law, and the degree of counselor-at-law was conferred on him at the February term, 1879. He was for four years counsel to the Board of Health and Vital

Statistics of Hudson county. He has always been a zealous and an active member of the Democratic party.

In 1881 he was elected to the House of Assembly in the Eighth District of Hudson county, by a majority of 710 over Tunison, Republican. This is his third consecutive term in Congress.

1884—McAdoo, Dem., 21,985; Brigham, Rep., 16,654; Lee, Pro., 130.

1886—McAdoo, Dem., 15,688; Hammerschlag, Rep., 11,435; Kerr, Ind. Dem., 3,668; Kennedy, Pro., 760.

STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

JOHN J. GARDNER.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, over Doughty, Dem., and Pressey, Ind., by a plurality of 98 votes. He was re-elected in 1880 by a plurality of 867 votes, over French, Dem., and Pressey, Gr'n'b'k. Again, in 1883, he was chosen Senator (for a third term), by a majority of 356, over Collins, Dem. and Pro., and in 1886 for a fourth term, after a most exciting canvass, by a plurality of 51 over Champion, Dem. The Senator is considered one of the ablest members of the Senate, being noted for his readiness in debate and clear and forcible expression of ideas. In the session of 1883 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with much ability and impartiality. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884.

A recount of the votes took place in 1886 before Judge Reed, when Mr. Gardner's plurality was increased by one.

This is his tenth consecutive year in the Senate. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Banks and Insurance, and Sinking Fund, and a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws, and Riparian Rights.

1883—Gardner, Rep., 2,134; Collins, Dem. and Pro., 1,778.

1886—Gardner, Rep., 2,110; Champion, Dem., 2,059; Potter, Pro., 374.

Bergen County.

JOHN W. BOGERT.

(Dem., Hohokus.)

Senator Bogert is a farmer and was born at the place where he now resides, on September 3d, 1839. His ancestors settled

in that locality some time before the Revolution. He has held several township offices and is at present Collector for Bergen county, having held that office for eight years. He was a member of Assembly from the Second District of Bergen in the sessions of 1874-5. He is an executor and administrator for several large estates. He was elected to the Senate to fill the unexpired term (one year) of the late Senator Miller in 1885, and in 1886 he was elected for a full term of three years.

Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations, Treasurer's Accounts, Federal Relations, and Sinking Fund.

1885—Bogert, Dem., 1,574; Hanfield, Rep., 1,196; Rowland, Pro., 63.

1886—Bogert, Dem., 3,414; Moore, Rep., 3,159; Hillyer, Pro., 283.

Burlington County.

WILLIAM H. CARTER.

(Rep., Bordentown)

Senator Carter is a clerk at the Union Steam Forge, Bordentown, and was born in New Castle, Delaware, March 6th, 1835. Five years later, 1840, he came with his parents to Burlington county, and in his youth was apprenticed to the upholstery trade, which he abandoned after his "time" was completed, on account of ill health. He then turned his attention to the grocery business, during which time he was engaged in both the wholesale and retail trade. For several years he held a clerkship in the employ of MacPherson, Willard & Co., at the Union Steam Forge, Fieldsborough. For fifteen years he was Secretary of the Building Loan Association, for one year a member of the Common Council, and for the same length of time was Chief Burgess of that borough. For one year, from March, 1865, to 1866, he was the Assessor for Bordentown. In 1879 he received the Republican nomination for Assembly from the First District, which at that time was supposed to be overwhelmingly Democratic, and defeated John Warner, after a sharp contest, by a majority of 281. Next year he defeated Col. William R. Murphy, the Democratic nominee and a very popular gentleman, by a majority of two. At first it was supposed Mr. Murphy was elected by a majority of three, and he was sworn into office and held the seat for some time. A recount of the votes was favorable to Mr. Carter, and Mr. Murphy thereupon resigned his seat and the former was sworn in.

In 1881 Mr. Carter was again the Republican candidate. The district had been made more strongly Democratic by the

addition of Pemberton and Easthampton townships and Col. Murphy was again the candidate of that party. Mr. Carter was elected by a majority of 227.

While a member of the Legislature Mr. Carter served on the following committees: Railroads and Canals, Revision of Laws, State Library, Elections, Incidental Expenses, Miscellaneous Business, and Corporations. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly and was instrumental in the shaping and passage of much important legislation.

He has been an active member of the M. E. Church since early boyhood, is a licensed preacher and has received many honors from the Church. His success in life is due mostly to hard work and study.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Claims and Pensions, and State Prison, and was a member of the Committees on Education, Commerce and Navigation, Sinking Fund, School for Deaf-Mutes, and Chairman of the Special Committee to inquire into the feasibility of establishing a separate prison for female convicts.

1882—Smith, Dem., 6,358; Merritt, Rep., 5,370; Abbott, 131.

1885—Carter, Rep., 5,498; Wills, Dem., 5,031; Lippincott, Jr., Pro., 661.

Camden County.

RICHARD NOLAND HERRING.

(Rep., Chew's Landing.)

Senator Herring was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 6th, 1836, and is a farmer, having formerly followed the vocation of a wheelwright. He served during the late war, having entered the army September 24th, 1861, as a private. During his service he received three commissions from Governor Parker. He retired from the army September 24th, 1864, on account of disability. He was wounded at Carrsville, Va., in May, 1863. He served nine years in the local School Board, and was elected to the Assembly from the Third District of Camden county in 1875, '76, '79 and '80.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Agriculture, Engrossed Bills, and Commerce and Navigation, and a member of the Committees on Finance, and Soldiers' Home.

1881—Merritt, Rep., 6,072; Dialogue, Dem., 4,771; Cole, Tem., 274.

1884—Herring, Rep., 8,134; Wescott, Dem., 6,841; Bingham, Pro., 442; Cole, Ind., 81.

Cape May County.

JOSEPH H. HANES.

(Rep., Cape May City.)

Senator Hanes was born in Woodstown, Salem county, September 20th, 1845, and is an artisan and contractor. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Cape May City Council for a term of three years. He was re-elected in 1881, and again in 1884. He served as chairman of that body for three years.

The county was for six years previous to Senator Hanes' election represented by a Democratic Senator. Mr. Hanes' majority over his Democratic opponent, Assemblyman Ludlam, was 125.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Unfinished Business, and Industrial School for Girls, and a member of the Committees on Corporations, Labor and Industries, and Passed Bills.

1882—Miller, Dem., 1,052; Richardson, Rep., 978; Smith, 76.

1885—Hanes, Rep., 1,225; Ludlam, Dem., 1,100; Stites, Pro., 125.

Cumberland County.

PHILIP PONTIUS BAKER.

(Dem., Vineland.)

Senator Baker was born at Cowan, Union county, Pa., January 14th, 1846. He is now in the real estate business, but was formerly a farmer and merchant. He was a member of the House of Assembly from the Second District of Cumberland county in 1882, having been elected by a plurality of 199 over Avis, Rep. He ran for State Senator, in 1883, against Isaac T. Nichols, and was defeated by a plurality of only 98, although the county gave Dixon, Republican candidate for Governor, a plurality of 780. His plurality over Mr. Nichols in 1886 was 469, the county giving at the same time a plurality of 660 for Howey, Republican candidate for Governor.

Mr. Baker comes of good old Colonial stock, who in the early history of our country settled in the Buffalo Valley of the old Keystone State, and though repeatedly driven out by the wily savages, with indomitable perseverance returned again and again, and at last to win and stay, and to become, as they have to this day remained, the sturdy yeomanry of that section. He was born on a farm and brought up at the

plough-handle, where his forefathers with their rifles by their sides had watched and toiled, and at sixteen years of age left fatherless, was called to assume the responsibility of the management of a large farm.

In 1869 he removed to Vineland with his brother, L. R. Baker. They went into the business of general merchandise, which soon grew to large proportions, and Baker Bros. became one of the most important firms in Vineland. They built the Baker block, which is one of the finest buildings in South Jersey. Mr. Baker was one of the foremost organizers of the Narrow Gauge Railroad from Philadelphia to Cape May.

Mr. Baker, when a member of the lower house, introduced a bill providing for the payment to grand jurors the same per diem as that received by petit jurors. After considerable opposition, and, indeed, actual defeat, and a renewal of the contest solely through the efforts of Mr. Baker, it was carried to its passage through the House, but failed to pass the Senate, having been there amended and finally laid on the shelf.

1883—Nichols, Rep., 3,550; Baker, Dem., 3,452; Johnson, Gr'n'b'k, 224.

1886—Baker, Dem., 3,696; Nichols, Rep., 3,227; Gardner, Pro., 1,807.

Essex County.

FREDERICK S. FISH.

(Rep., Newark.)

Senator Fish was born in Newark, February 5th, 1852, and is a counselor-at-law. He is a son of Rev. Dr. H. C. Fish, deceased. He graduated from the Rochester University in 1873, and commenced the practice of law November 22d, 1876. He was elected City Attorney of Newark in March, 1880, and held that position up to the commencement of 1884. For several years past he has been annually chosen a member of the Board of Directors of the Newark Board of Trade. He has been identified with Republican politics since he commenced the practice of law, and for over six years he has been a member of both City and County Republican Committees. He has identified himself with all public improvements looking to the welfare of the city of Newark, in its social, religious, commercial and other interests. He has been Secretary of the Essex County Bar Association since its organization, and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Essex Law Library. In 1884 he was a member of the House of Assembly, having been elected from the Sixth District of Essex county, by a majority of 141 over John H. Murphy, Dem.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, Labor and Industries, and Soldiers' Home, and a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Federal Relations, and Reform School for Boys.

1881—Stainsby, Rep., 13,573; Teese, Dem., 13,551; Avery, 388; Murphy, 115.

1884—Fish, Rep., 21,375; Armitage, Dem., 20,192; Houston, Pro., 740; Roebuck, Nat., 522.

Gloucester County.

STACY L. PANCOAST.

(Rep, Mullica Hill.)

Senator Pancoast was born at Mullica Hill, Gloucester county, N. J., December 28th, 1830, and is in the mercantile business at that place, being Superintendent of the Union Store Company, a position he has occupied since its establishment, in 1866. He was educated at Alsopp's Academy, Wilmington, Delaware. After his graduation at that institution he entered into partnership with a firm in Philadelphia, and resided in that city until 1862. He then removed to Gloucester county, where he has lived ever since. He was elected in 1883 to the State Senate to fill an unexpired term of one year, caused by the resignation of Senator Ferrell, who was elected to Congress from the First New Jersey District. It was Caleb C. Pancoast whom Mr. Ferrell defeated in 1881.

Last year the Senator was Chairman of the Committees on Fisheries, and Passed Bills, and a member of the Committees on Unfinished Business, Engrossed Bills, and State Prison.

1881—Ferrell, Dem., 2,828; Pancoast, Rep., 2,342; Adams, Gr'n'b'k, 163; Peaslee, Tem., 481.

1883—Pancoast, Rep., 3,077; Wilkins, Dem., 2,751; Leap, Gr'n'b'k, 140.

1884—Pancoast, Rep., 3,367; Henderson, Dem., 2,891; Harris, Pro., 224; Black, Nat., 87.

Hudson County.

WILLIAM D. EDWARDS.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Senator Edwards was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 17th, 1855, and is a counselor-at-law. He moved from Brooklyn to Jersey City in 1860; was educated at the public schools

and at the Hasbrouck Institute, in Jersey City; graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1875, and from Columbia College Law School in 1873; studied law with Hon. William Brinkerhoff, whom he succeeds in the Senate, and admitted to the bar in 1878. He has since practiced his profession in Jersey City with Hamilton Wallis, under the firm name of Wallis & Edwards.

On May 1st, 1883, he was appointed Corporation Counsel to the city of Bayonne, although not a resident of that city, and has held the position ever since. He never ran for political office until nominated for Senator, although frequently urged to. He was elected a member of the Democratic County Committee in 1879, was its secretary that year and its president next year.

1883—Brinkerhoff, Dem., 15,115; Cator, Rep., 11,961.

1886—Edwards, Dem., 17,628; Wiggins, Rep., 13,198; Gordy, Pro., 803.

Hunterdon County.

GEORGE H. LARGE.

(Rep., Flemington.)

Senator Large was born at White House, Hunterdon county, December 1st, 1850, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated at Rutgers College in 1872; was admitted to the bar in 1875 as an attorney, and in 1878 as a counselor. He served as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for Hunterdon county from November, 1877, to September 15th, 1885. He is the second Republican Senator ever elected in Hunterdon county, which usually goes Democratic by a majority of about 2,000.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Corporations, Lunatic Asylums, and Federal Relations, and a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Fisheries, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1882—Carpenter, Dem., 3,591; Hayhurst, Rep., 1,909; Mead, 717; Conover, 277.

1885—Large, Rep., 3,586; Everitt, Dem., 3,421; Stiger, Pro., 538; Holcombe, Gr'n'b'k, 43.

Mercer County.

JOHN D. RUE.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Senator Rue was born in West Windsor, Mercer county, N. J., July 26th, 1833. He is a dealer in commercial fertilizers

and farm machinery, and formerly was a farmer. He has held the offices of Judge of Election, Chosen Freeholder, and member of the Township Committee for several years. He served as a member of Assembly from the then Third District of Mercer county in 1878 and 1879.

1883—Vanderbilt, Dem., 6,448; Leavitt, Rep., 6,383; Joslin, Pro., 157.

1886—Rue, Rep., 7,260; Scudder, Dem., 6,932; Withington, Pro., 564.

Middlesex County.

DANIEL C. CHASE.

(Dem., South Amboy.)

Senator Chase was born at Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, in 1850. When he was three years of age his mother died, and when thirteen his father died, leaving him homeless and with but a very limited education for a boy of his years.

He commenced life as a farmer, but with that indomitable will that has characterized his every move in life he gave up that labor, shook the country dust from his feet and went to the city of New York, determined to battle with the thousands for a higher position in life. He was first employed by E. B. Ely, Esq., as a night watchman on his steamboat. He quickly discovered the importance of an education, and, like all self-made men, applied himself assiduously to study, using all his spare hours for that purpose. He filled that position for two years, never failing to occupy every leisure hour to the acquirement of knowledge. It was by this method he obtained a thorough education, fitting him for any business, and rendering him able to cope with the difficulties to be met with in life. He began at the foot of the social scale, having filled the positions of night watchman, deck hand, office boy, telegraph operator, fireman, pilot and captain, and thus gradually advancing until he attained the responsible position of Superintendent of the Delaware and Raritan Steam Towing Company. During 1875 he was superintendent of the line of steamers plying between New York and Albany. In the spring of 1885 he was elected by a large majority as a Chosen Freeholder from the township of South Amboy, was a member of the Finance Committee, and, through his instrumentality, the county appropriations were reduced over forty-nine thousand dollars. During the summer he was presented by the members of the Board with a handsome plush rocker as a token of their respect for him and in recognition of the ability

and honesty of purpose he displayed in several important matters affecting the county of Middlesex. He has a thorough knowledge of boating; is licensed by the United States Government to command any steamer; is well versed in admiralty law, and is capable and never ashamed to perform the duties of his subordinates and always willing to assist wherever and whenever duty or occasion requires. He is the originator of the duplex system of collecting towage and the smoke-stack signs for distinguishing different lines of steamers; is associated in the patent-right of the practical rocking grate-bars, which are almost universally used on water and, to a large extent, on land. He is a member of the National Board of Steam Navigation. No man is more methodical in all his business. He is known to the citizens of his county as a man who had a business to attend to, and who always was at his post to perform it. He is truly an ideal self-made man—from an orphan at thirteen, homeless, and without an education, working upon a farm, then a watchman, a deck hand, an office boy, then confidential clerk, to the high position he now occupies. All this was achieved by hard work, energy, honesty and perseverance.

During his campaign his opponent was Counselor Howard MacSherry, of New Brunswick, a very popular young lawyer, who made one of the most remarkable political fights known to Middlesex county. He made a personal campaign, traveled over the county, spoke two and three times a day and labored hard for his election. Senator Chase gave but little attention to the canvass, devoting his time to the duties required by his employers, and, notwithstanding, he was elected by a large majority.

Last year he served on the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Engrossed Bills, State Prison, and Soldiers' Home.

1882—Schenck, Rep., 5,390; Neilson, Dem., 5,355.

1885—Chase, Dem., 4,819; MacSherry, Rep., 4,263; Parker, Pro., 323.

Monmouth County.

THOMAS GREEN CHATTLE.

(Dem., Long Branch.)

Senator Chattle was born at Green's Pond, Warren county, N. J., March 29th, 1834, and is a physician by profession. For seven years he was Superintendent of Public Schools in Ocean township, has been Secretary of the Board of Education since 1872, a Director of the Long Branch Banking Company from 1874 to 1879, President of the Long Branch Building

and Loan Association from 1869 to 1880, and a member of Assembly for two years (1883 and '84), from the Second District of Monmouth county.

Last year he was a member of the Committees of Education, Miscellaneous Business, Printing, and Reform School for Boys, and of the Special Committee to inquire into the feasibility of building a separate prison for female convicts.

1881—Applegate, Rep., 6,336; Patterson, Dem., 5,343; Haws, 51.

1884—Chattle, Dem. and Pro., 7,361; Vredenburg, Rep., 6,980; scattering, 8.

Morris County.

GEORGE T. WERTS.

(Dem., Morristown.)

Senator Werts was born at Hackettstown, N. J., March 24th, 1846, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1867. He was Recorder of Morristown from May, 1883, to May, 1885, and at present is Mayor of that town, having been elected in May, 1886, for a term of two years.

1883—Youngblood, Rep., 4,266; Salmon, Dem., 3,794; Genung, Gr'n'b'k, 185; Smith, Pro., 328.

1886—Werts, Dem., 4,460; Jenkins, Rep., 4,126; Owen, Pro., 765; Rosevear, Lab., 148.

Ocean County.

GEORGE THOMAS CRANMER.

(Rep., Barnegat.)

Senator Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th, 1848, and is the son of Captain George Cranmer, a prominent sea captain of Ocean county, who died January 5th, 1851. He is a descendant of the family of the celebrated Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and of William Cranmer, who came from Southold, Long Island, to this State in 1665, and whose descendants settled at Little Egg Harbor in the early part of 1700. He is also directly descended from Daniel Leeds, compiler of William Bradford's New York Almanacs, and a Quaker writer and controversialist of great fame in his day, who settled at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The subject of this sketch having been left fatherless at an

early age, the responsibility of his training fell to his mother, who devoted all her efforts to secure for him the advantages of a good education. After faithfully availing himself of the educational facilities afforded in his native village, he entered Pennington Seminary in his fourteenth year, with a view of preparing for college. At sixteen, he met with an irreparable loss in the death of his mother, and thus early thrown upon his own resources, he left the Seminary and entered the counting-room of a large commercial establishment, at Eatontown, N. J. He remained there five years, and then engaged in business in Trenton, N. J. In 1876, he returned to his native village, and next year visited Europe. In 1878, he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by the Hon. Rufus Blodgett. In September, 1879, he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880, to accept a special appointment in the customs service, which office he has since relinquished. He has been an active member of the State militia for a number of years, and, since 1875, Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. He was elected to the Assembly, in 1882, by a majority of 477, over William J. Harrison, Dem., and served upon some of the important committees of the House. He represented his constituents with skill and fidelity, and, together with Senator Havens, succeeded in procuring important and valuable legislation for the people of his county. He was elected to the State Senate, in 1883, over ex-Senator Emson, a veteran Democratic politician, by a majority of 36, after one of the most exciting canvasses ever known in Ocean county. In 1886, his plurality over Conover, Dem., was 743.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Militia, Railroads and Canals, and School for Deaf-Mutes, and a member of the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Treasurer's Accounts, and Lunatic Asylums.

1883—Cranmer, Rep., 1,619; Emson, Dem., 1,583; Estlow, Gr'n'b'k, 39.

1886—Cranmer, Rep., 1,787; Conover, Dem., 1,044; Emley, Pro., 275.

Passaic County.

JOHN W. GRIGGS.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Senator Griggs was born at Newton, Sussex county, July 10th, 1849, and having been prepared for college, entered

Lafayette College, at Easton, whence he was graduated in the Class of 1868. He immediately entered the law office of the Hon. Robert Hamilton, and after pursuing his studies there for some time, removed to Paterson, entering the office of the Hon. Socrates Tuttle, of that city. He was licensed as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, in 1871, and three years later received his license as counselor. Soon after his admission to the bar he was taken into partnership by Mr. Tuttle, the firm being Tuttle & Griggs. About seven years ago, Mr. Griggs opened an office for himself, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. In 1875, he was elected to the Assembly from the old First District of Passaic county, then comprising the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth wards of Paterson, Acquackanonk township and the city of Passaic. The constitutional amendments had just been adopted, and the Legislature of 1876 addressed itself to the work of revising many of the laws and of conforming the legislation of the State to the amended constitution. In this work Mr. Griggs took an active part, and many of the most important general laws were committed to him for revision and completion in their details. The Election Law of 1876 was among these measures. He was re-elected in 1876, and continued this same kind of work, his peculiar fitness therefor being readily conceded by his fellow-members. Very much against his will, and, in fact, against his positive declarations that he would not be a candidate, he was nominated for a third term by the Republicans of his district, who felt that success was only possible with him as their leader. But, although he made an exceptionally good run, the popular tide was strongly against his party, and he was defeated. In 1878, he was appointed Counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, which office he held until, in 1879, he was appointed City Counsel of Paterson, when he declined a re-election to the position given him by the County Board. He was re-appointed City Counsel of Paterson in 1880, '81 and '82, his term being from May to May. In 1882 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 182 over James Inglis, Jr., and in 1885 he was re-elected, after a very exciting campaign, by a plurality of 857 over the same gentleman.

Last year he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with marked ability and impartiality. He also acted as President of the Court of Impeachment, and his rulings in that trying position met with the commendation of all parties interested in the proceedings.

1882—Griggs, Rep., 6,150; Inglis, Jr., Dem., 5,968; Beggs, 261; Carver, 77.

1885—Griggs, Rep., 6,476; Inglis, Jr., Dem., 5,619; Wells, Pro., 350.

Salem County.

WYATT W. MILLER.

(Rep., Salem.)

Senator Miller was born in Mannington township, Salem county, N. J., November 1st, 1828. He is a farmer, and was formerly in the iron business at Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, Pa. He never held public office before his election to the Senate. The Board of County Canvassers declared the result of the vote for Senator to be, Miller, 2,983; Elwell, 2,970; Woolman, 188; thus giving Mr. Miller a plurality of 13. At the request of Mr. Elwell a recount was had before Justice Reed, which reduced Mr. Miller's plurality to 7.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Miscellaneous Business, and Elections, and a member of the Committees on Agriculture, State Library, and Industrial School for Girls.

1881—Hires, Rep., 3,062; Casper, Dem., 2,401; Atkinson, Gr'n'b'k, 99.

1884—Miller, Rep., 2,977; Elwell, Dem., 2,970; Woolman, Pro., 188.

Somerset County.

LEWIS A. THOMPSON.

(Rep., Somerville.)

Senator Thompson was born at Basking Ridge, Somerset county, N. J., July 19th, 1845. He taught school for five years, and then engaged in the millinery and fancy goods business, which he at present follows. He was elected Sheriff of Somerset county in 1880 for a term of three years, and he was President of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville two years (1883 and 1884).

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Treasurer's Accounts, and Reform School for Boys, and a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Miscellaneous Business, and Printing.

1881—Doughty, Dem., 2,525; Schenck, Rep., 2,453; Coriell, 66.

1884—Thompson, Rep., 3,104; Lane, Dem., 3,015; Chamberlin, 24.

Sussex County.

JOHN A. McBRIDE.

(Dem., Unionville, Orange county, N. Y.)

Senator McBride, son of George McBride, was born at Greenville, Orange county, N. Y., October 25th, 1850, and is, consequently, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. He is a farmer by occupation and choice, and takes great pride in improving his well-cultivated acres and beautifying his elegant home in Wantage township, near the New York State line, where a hospitable welcome always awaits his friends. He was educated at Mt. Retirement Seminary, near Decker-town, and at Oak Hill Seminary, near Unionville, N. Y., which were both under the principalship of that veteran educator, Prof. Samuel S. Hartwell, now deceased. Mr. McBride is a man of much more than average ability, of exemplary habits, honest from conscientious convictions, and very popular with the people of his county. In addition to the cultivation of his farm, he has found time to employ his talent as a public speaker in addressing farmers' and milk producers' meetings, and aiding with all his power in promoting their interests. He began to take part in politics during the Tilden campaign of 1876, and since that time he has taken an active part in every heated political contest, speaking from the stump in every section of the county. His ability as a public speaker has had much to do in popularizing him with the masses, who always flock to his meetings and are moved by his appeals.

Last year he served on the Committees on Militia, Agriculture, Elections, and Passed Bills.

1882—Cochran, Dem., 2,703; Stiles, Rep., 2,542; Layton, Gr'n'b'k, 98.

1885—McBride, Dem., 2,283; McDanolds, Rep., 1,054; Wilson, Pro., 196.

Union County.

ROBERT LORD LIVINGSTON.

(Dem., Plainfield.)

Senator Livingston was born in Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York, in the heart of the Adirondacks, March 1st, 1838. He is in the fire insurance business. Before removing to Plainfield he lived a few years in Westfield. He has been a resident of Plainfield since 1876, has been three years a member of the Plainfield Common Council, during one term of

which he was its president, although the city is Republican. His record in the council is that of a thorough business man in everything with which he had any connection.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Fisheries, Labor and Industries, and Lunatic Asylums.

1881—Vail, Rep., 4,250; Hyer, Dem., 4,156; Urner, Gr'n'b'k, 368.

1884—Livingston, Dem., 5,997; Vail, Rep., 5,789; Good, Pro., 137; Morse, Nat., 299.

Warren County.

JAMES EDWIN MOON.

(Dem., Phillipsburg.)

Senator Moon was born at New Hope, Bucks county, Pa., July 16th, 1841. He is an agent of the Morris canal, and was formerly a telegraph operator. When he was only a year old, his parents moved from New Hope to Lambertville, where he lived until the summer of 1863, when he removed to Phillipsburg and accepted a position as telegraph operator. He has resided there ever since. He was Clerk of Phillipsburg from April, 1867, to February, 1876, having been elected nine times in succession, when he resigned. He was elected County Clerk of Warren county, in November, 1875, by a majority of 2,257, for a term of five years, which he served. Since then he has been employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, lessees of the Morris canal, as their agent at Port Delaware, Phillipsburg.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Unfinished Business, Public Grounds and Buildings, and School for Deaf-Mutes.

1881—Beatty, Dem., 3,486; Howey, Rep., 2,801; Davis, Gr'n'b'k, 279.

1884—Moon, Dem., 5,391; Angel, Rep., 2,865; Fuller, Pro., 403; Blackwell, Nat., 107.

Summary.

SENATE—REPUBLICANS,	12	DEMOCRATS,	9 = 21
HOUSE— {	REPUBLICANS, 26	DEMOCRATS,	31 } = 60
	LABOR DEMOCRATS, 2	TIE,	1 }

The Secretary of State's official list is as follows :

SENATE—DEMOCRATS,	9	REPUBLICANS,	12 = 21
HOUSE —	DEMOCRATS, 34	REPUBLICANS,	26 = 60
	<u>43</u>		<u>38 81</u>

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 5.

When Regular Senatorial Elections Occur.

In 1887—Monmouth, Union and Warren, now represented by Democrats. Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Salem and Somerset, now represented by Republicans—8.

In 1888—Middlesex and Sussex, now represented by Democrats. Hunterdon, Passaic, Cape May and Burlington, now represented by Republicans—6.

In 1889—Bergen, Hudson, Morris and Cumberland, now represented by Democrats. Atlantic, Ocean and Mercer, now represented by Republicans—7.

The Senators elected in 1887 and 1888 will vote for a successor to United States Senator McPherson, whose term expires on March 4th, 1889.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic County.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

(Dem., Atlantic City.)

There is but one Assembly District in the entire county. Population, 22,356.

Mr. Beckwith was born in San Francisco, Cal., in May, 1856. He is now reading law, but was formerly Superintendent of the Ocean House, Atlantic City. In 1884 he was the Democratic candidate for Assembly, when he ran 360 ahead of his ticket. He was unanimously renominated in 1885, and was elected in a county that is usually 500 Republican by a majority of 130. In 1886 he was re-elected by a majority of 19, after a vigorous fight. A recount before Judge Reed did not change the result one vote. He is the first Democrat in twenty years who succeeded in carrying both the city and county of Atlantic, thus showing his great personal popularity.

Last year he served on the Committees on Banks and Insurance, and Fisheries.

1885—Beckwith, Dem., 1,981; Johnson, Rep., 1,851; Tilton, Pro., 194.

1886—Beckwith, Dem., 2,052; Robinson, Rep., 2,033; Somers, Pro., 450.

Bergen County.*First District.*

ANDERSON BLOOMER.

(Dem., River Edge.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of New Barbadoes, Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisade, Harrington and Washington. Population, 21,550.

Mr. Bloomer was born at Englewood, N. J., December 17th, 1850, and is engaged in the lumber business. He graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College of the City of New York in 1869, and then connected himself with the old and well-established lumber business of Joseph W. Duryee, at the foot of East 35th street, New York City, where he is loca-

ted at the present time. Although he always took an active part in politics, yet Mr. Bloomer never held any public office until he was elected to the Assembly.

1885—Winton, Dem., 1,700; Herring, Rep., 1,046; Earle, Pro., 67.

1886—Bloomer, Dem., 1,943; Butler, Rep., 1,487; Church, Pro., 175.

Second District.

PETER ACKERMAN.

(Rep., Ridgewood.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Union, Lodi, Saddle River, Midland, Ridgewood, Orvil, Franklin and Hohokus. Population, 18,330.

Mr. Ackerman was born in Paterson, N. J., September 16th, 1831, and is a farmer. He was formerly in the storage and forwarding business in New York City. He served as a member of Assembly from this district in 1885, having defeated Lydecker, Dem., by a plurality of 40. The following year Mr. Ackerman was defeated by Mr. Van Bussum by a majority of 79, and last year the tables were turned, Mr. Ackerman defeating Mr. Van Bussum by a plurality of 74.

In the session of 1885 Mr. Ackerman was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and a member of the Committees on Incidental Expenses, and Soldiers' Home.

1885—Van Bussum, Dem., 1,346; Ackerman, Rep., 1,267.

1886—Ackerman, Rep., 1,608; Van Bussum, Dem., 1,534; Rapelje, Pro., 102.

Burlington County.

First District.

ROBERT CECIL HUTCHINSON.

(Rep., Bordentown.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, Easthampton, Florence, Mansfield, New Hanover, Pemberton and Springfield. Population, 18,325.

Mr. Hutchinson was born at Yardville, Mercer county, N. J., December 14th, 1858, and is a lawyer by profession. He is the youngest son of the late Hon. R. C. Hutchinson, who was Senator from Mercer county in 1857-59. He was educated

at the Lawrenceville High School and Harvard College. He entered the Harvard Law School and afterwards continued his studies in the law office of the late Hon. Alden C. Scovel, of Camden. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar, and in the year following formed a copartnership with S. W. Beldon, which still continues, the firm having offices in Camden and Bordentown. Upon the death of his father in 1882, Mr. Hutchinson moved to Bordentown, where he has since resided. He is the President of the "J. V. Carter Co. Boiler Works," of Bordentown, and is an active member of the Board of Trade. This district is Democratic by about 400, still Mr. Hutchinson's plurality was 307. This is his first political office.

1885—Budd, Dem., 1,862; Carty, Rep., 1,528; Woodruff, Pro., 160.

1886—Hutchinson, Rep., 2,009; Burr, Dem., 1,702; Tebo, Pro., 332.

Second District.

STACY H. SCOTT.

(Dem., Burlington.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of Burlington, Beverly City, Beverly township, Chester, Cinnaminson, Delran, Mount Laurel and Willingboro. Population, 21,195.

Mr. Scott was born near Burlington City, April 24th, 1831, and is a farmer. His first ancestor in the county was Benjamin Scott, one of the London Commissioners who located the town which now comprises Burlington City, in 1677. He was of Quaker stock, and he settled on a tract of land about 3,000 acres in extent. The present member holds 70 acres of that tract, which has never been out of the family since its original settlement by his ancestor. Mr. Scott has held many positions of trust. He was on the Township Committee of Burlington, and served as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1868 almost continuously to 1883. In 1881 he was defeated by Hon. Thomas M. Locke, for member of Assembly, but the year following Mr. Scott turned the tables on Mr. Locke. He was re-elected in 1883, and again last year. He defeated Mr. Gangewer twice, first by a plurality of 121, and the second time by 202. During the sessions of 1883 and 1884 he served on various important committees.

1885—Gangewer, Rep., 1,914; Dager, Dem., 1,762; Fish, Pro., 298.

1886—Scott, Dem., 2,201; Gangewer, Rep., 1,999; Knight, Pro., 468.

Third District.

WILLIAM H. DORON.

(Rep., Buddtown.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bass River, Evesham, Little Egg Harbor, Lumberton, Medford, Northampton, Randolph, Shamong, Southampton, Washington, Westhampton and Woodland. Population, 18,038.

Mr. Doron was born at Buddtown, Burlington county, N. J., August 23d, 1831, and is a farmer. He formerly followed the occupation of a bricklayer and plasterer. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1870 to 1873, and has been a Justice of the Peace since 1877, his second term expiring on May 1st of the present year. He was elected a member of the Township Committee in 1884 for one year, and re-elected in 1885 for a term of three years. He started for the West in 1854, and lived and voted in Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada and California, returning to New Jersey in 1861. He has also held the offices of School Trustee, District Clerk and Commissioner of Deeds.

1885—Alcott, Rep., 1,856; Pumyea, Dem., 1,544; Colkitt, Pro., 224.

1886—Doron, Rep., 1,900; Wills, Dem., 1,857; Burtis, Pro., 472.

Camden County.

First District.

EDWARD AMBLER ARMSTRONG.

(Rep., Camden.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of Camden. Population, 29,302.

Mr. Armstrong was born at Woodstown, Salem county, N. J., December 28th, 1858. He is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar at the February term, 1880. This is his fourth consecutive term as a member of the Assembly, something unprecedented in Camden county. He was the youngest member of the Legislature of 1885, when he was elected Speaker of the House, and discharged the duties of that office with rare ability and impartiality. He was re-elected Speaker in 1886, when he made another excellent record as a presiding

officer. Not a single appeal was taken during the latter session from his rulings. At the close of both sessions he was complimented by the adoption of resolutions eulogistic of his conduct in the chair, and he was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain at the close of the session of 1885, Mr. Besson, of the minority, on behalf of the House, making the presentation speech. At the close of the session of 1886 he was presented with a beautiful edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

1885—Armstrong, Rep., 2,273; Paul, Dem., 2,073; Jennings, Pro., 189.

1886—Armstrong, Rep., 2,783; Paul, Dem., 2,528; Burtis, Pro., 472.

Second District.

PHILIP YOUNG.

(Rep., Merchantville.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Camden, and Stockton township. Population, 27,291.

Mr. Young was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 29th, 1831, and is a market gardener. Last year this district was represented by George Pfeiffer, Dem., who was elected over Braker, Rep., by a plurality of 357.

1885—Pfeiffer, Dem., 2,300; Braker, Rep., 1,943; Wilson, Pro., 154.

1886—Young, Rep., 2,526; Chew, Dem., 2,280; Horner, Pro., 268.

Third District.

HENRY TURLEY.

(Dem., Westville.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the borough of Merchantville, Gloucester City, and the townships of Delaware, Centre, Haddon, Gloucester, Waterford and Winslow. Population, 20,092.

Mr. Turley was born at Haddonfield, Camden county, N. J., September 4th, 1852, and is a farmer. He was elected Clerk of Centre township, Camden county, in March, 1882, and served three years, and was elected Assessor of the same township for two years, and now holds that office. He has also held other township offices. Mr. Haines, the Republican opponent of

Mr. Turley, was at first declared elected by a plurality of 42, but a recount before Justice Parker resulted in a plurality of 16 for Mr. Turley, who was thereupon awarded a certificate of election.

1885—Jewett, Rep., 1,729; Turley, Dem., 1,506; Lippincott, Pro., 134.

1886—Turley, Dem., 1,747; Haines, Rep., 1,731; Caperon, Pro., 243.

Camden County.

Third District.

GEORGE T. HAINES.

(Rep., Haddonfield.)

[Mr. Haines contested the right of Mr. Turley to the seat in this district, and the Special Committee on Contested Seats were making an investigation at the time this sketch was written.]

Mr. Haines was born near Moorestown, Burlington county, May 25th, 1833, and is a farmer — a vocation he has followed all his life-time. He has for many years been a resident of Camden county. In 1870 he was elected Clerk of Centre township, when it was strongly Democratic, and was re-elected for six consecutive years. In 1876 he was elected Assessor, and was re-elected for five years in succession, and he held the office until he moved to an adjoining township. He has been a member of the Farmers' Association of Camden County ever since its organization, in 1872, and was its Secretary for a number of years. He has been Secretary of the Camden County Board of Agriculture since its organization, in 1882.

Mr. Haines was at first declared elected by a plurality of 42 over Mr. Turley, but a recount of the votes showed a plurality of 16 for the latter. See vote at the end of Mr. Turley's sketch.

townships of Commercial, Fairfield, Downe, Hopewell, Stoe Creek, Greenwich and Lawrence. Population, 21,943.

Mr. Lawrence was born at Cedarville, April 21st, 1817, and is a farmer. He is the oldest member of the present Legislature. For several years he served in different township offices, such as Commissioner of Appeal, Township Committee and Judge of Election. At present he is a Commissioner of

officer. Not a single appeal was taken during the latter session from his rulings. At the close of both sessions he was complimented by the adoption of resolutions eulogistic of his conduct in the chair, and he was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain at the close of the session of 1885, Mr. Besson, of the minority, on behalf of the House, making the presentation speech. At the close of the session of 1886 he was presented with a beautiful edition of the Encyclopedia

Population, 20,092.

Mr. Turley was born at Haddonfield, Camden county, N. J., September 4th, 1852, and is a farmer. He was elected Clerk of Centre township, Camden county, in March, 1882, and served three years, and was elected Assessor of the same township for two years, and now holds that office. He has also held other township offices. Mr. Haines, the Republican opponent of

Mr. Turley, was at first declared elected by a plurality of 42, but a recount before Justice Parker resulted in a plurality of 16 for Mr. Turley, who was thereupon awarded a certificate of election.

1885—Jewett, Rep., 1,729; Turley, Dem., 1,506; Lippincott, Pro., 134.

1886—Turley, Dem., 1,747; Haines, Rep., 1,731; Caperon, Pro., 243.

Cape May County.

ALVIN P. HILDRETH.

(Dem., Cape May City.)

The district embraces the entire county. Population, 10,744.

Mr. Hildreth was born at Cold Spring, Cape May county, June 13th, 1830, and is a hotel proprietor, having been connected with all the leading hotels at Cape May, and with the Metropolitan Hotel, of Washington, D. C. At one time he taught school in Cape May county. He is at present a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of that county, and as such has served for several years. He has also filled other offices of importance and trust.

Last year he served on the Committees on Riparian Rights, and Commerce and Navigation.

1885—Hildreth, Dem., 1,211; Tomlin, Rep., 1,096; Vansant, Pro., 141.

1886—Hildreth, Dem., 1,055; Ware, Rep., 1,001; Thompson, Pro., 220.

Cumberland County.

First District.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE.

(Rep., Cedarville.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second and Third wards of the city of Bridgeton, and the townships of Commercial, Fairfield, Downe, Hopewell, Stoe Creek, Greenwich and Lawrence. Population, 21,943.

Mr. Lawrence was born at Cedarville, April 21st, 1817, and is a farmer. He is the oldest member of the present Legislature. For several years he served in different township offices, such as Commissioner of Appeal, Township Committee and Judge of Election. At present he is a Commissioner of

Deeds. He cast his first vote as a Whig, and when the Republican party was formed he joined that organization, of which he has ever since been an active member.

Last year he served on the Committees on Incidental Expenses, Commerce and Navigation, and was Chairman of the Committee on School for Deaf-Mutes.

1885—Lawrence, Rep., 1,145; Mulford, Dem., 945; Foster, Pro., 891.

1886—Lawrence, Rep., 1,893; Mickel, Dem., 1,688; Foster, Pro., 1,151.

Second District.

THOMAS H. HAWKINS.

(Rep., Vineland.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Millville and the townships of Maurice River, Landis and Deerfield. Population, 20,039.

Mr. Hawkins was born in Boonton, Morris county, N. J., October 29th, 1843, where he lived for twenty-five years. When quite a young man he went to Boston, Mass., and engaged in mercantile life, remaining there some years, dealing in West India goods. He served as a member of Co. I, 47th Mass. Reds. On December 21st, 1870, he came to Vineland, his present home, and began the manufacture of shoes, which he still continues. He never held public office before his election to the Assembly. A recount was had in this district before Justice Reed, when Mr. Hawkins' plurality was reduced to 7.

1885—Banks, Rep., 1,350; Westcott, Dem., 1,285; Wilde, Pro., 403.

1886—Hawkins, Rep., 1,637; Madden, Dem., 1,630; Jones, Pro., 738.

Essex County.

First District.

CHARLES FRANCIS UNDERHILL.

(Rep., Franklin.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Caldwell, Montclair, Bloomfield, Belleville and Franklin. Population, 21,052.

Mr. Underhill was born in East Concord, N. H., June 12th,

1836, and is a manufacturer. Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private soldier, and was detailed for duty as Assistant Surgeon of the 48th Massachusetts Regiment, a position he filled acceptably until the close of the war. His father was with General Grant at Vicksburg and through the battles of the Wilderness. The subject of this sketch was for three years a member of the Township Committee of Franklin, Essex county, and was chairman of that body from 1875 to 1879. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders and served seven years. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of School District No. 4, Franklin, for seven years, and during the first four years was clerk of that school district. He served for about eight years on the Essex County Republican Committee.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Reform School for Boys, and a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, and Riparian Rights.

1885—Underhill, Rep., 1,270; Ahlborn, Dem., 1,246; Merritt, Pro., 457.

1886—Underhill, Rep., 1,517; Ahlborn, Dem., 1,257; Merritt, Pro., 570; Brady, Lab., 423.

Second District.

JAMES PECK.

(Rep., East Orange)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Orange and the township of East Orange. Population, 25,559.

Mr. Peck was born in Orange, N. J., January 30th, 1825, and is a farmer. He has held the office of Chosen Freeholder since East Orange was incorporated as a township by the Legislature of 1863, and he is in his twenty-fourth year of continual service in that office. He has served the county as Commissioner of the Essex Public Road Board since January 1st, 1874—thirteen years—during eleven of which he has been president of that body. He served in the House of Assembly during the sessions of 1868 and 1869. A recount was had in this district before Justice Depue, when Mr. Peck's plurality was increased from 4 to 16.

1885—Potter, Rep., 1,693; Denney, Dem., 1,664; Davis, Pro., 122.

1886—Peck, Rep., 1,700; Denney, Dem., 1,684; Ferry, Pro., 423; Balboch, Ind. Dem., 216.

Third District.

ELIAS M. CONDIT.

(Rep., West Orange.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Clinton, Livingston, Milburn, South Orange, West Orange and the Fourteenth ward of Newark. Population, 18,407.

Mr. Condit was born in West Orange, May 22d, 1841, and is a dealer in real estate. Formerly he was a surveyor and general agent. He was elected a member of the Essex County Board of Freeholders in 1885.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Engrossed Bills, Miscellaneous Business, and Industrial School for Girls.

1885—Condit, Rep., 1,315; Smith, Dem., 722; Turner, Pro., 93.

1886—Condit, Rep., 1,649; Wonderly, Dem., 1,030; Pearsall, Pro., 384.

Fourth District.

CHARLES E. HILL.

(Rep., 574 Warren St., Newark, and 206 Broadway, New York.)

The Fourth Legislative District is composed of the Eighth and Eleventh wards of the city of Newark. Population, 22,791.

Mr. Hill was born at Wolfeborough, N. H., June 10th, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1873, and of New York in 1882. He was School Commissioner in the city of Newark in 1881-2-3-4, and is at present an Alderman, having been elected for the years 1886-7. He was elected to both offices from the Eleventh ward.

1885—Doremus, Rep., 1,803; Scales, Dem., 1,231; Warner, Pro., 170.

1886—Hill, Rep., 1,938; Carr, Dem., 1,863; Crane, Pro., 358.

Fifth District.

MICHAEL T. BARRETT.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Fifth Legislative District is composed of the First, Fourth and Fifteenth wards of the city of Newark. Population, 21,458.

Mr. Barrett was born at Belleville, N. J., August 9th, 1856, and is a counselor-at-law. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Newark, and was admitted to the bar at the February term, 1879. He has been counsel for the Belleville Building and Loan Association since September of that year up to the present time, and also for the Town of Harrison since December, 1881. Hon. Richard Wayne Parker, Republican, carried this district in 1885 by a plurality of 471. Mr. Barrett's plurality was 437.

1885—Parker, Rep., 1,910; Hasbrouck, Dem., 1,439; Clark, Pro., 74.

1886—Barrett, Dem., 2,249; Smith, Rep., 1,812; Day, Pro., 198.

Sixth District.

ELVIN WILLIAMSON CRANE.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises the Second and Third wards, and First district of the Seventh ward, city of Newark. Population, about 16,882.

Mr. Crane was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 20th, 1853, and is a counselor-at-law. He is a grandson of Rev. Noah Crane, D.D., who was for many years a Presbyterian minister in Sussex county, N. J. He was educated at the public schools, and at St. Paul's Episcopal schools, High street, Newark. He studied law with Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and, also, with the late Colonel Abeel, former Prosecutor of the Pleas for Essex county. During the illness of Col. Abeel, Mr. Crane was Acting Prosecutor, and he assumed entire charge of that office. Upon the appointment of Oscar Keen, Esq., as Prosecutor to succeed Col. Abeel, Mr. Crane was appointed Assistant Prosecutor, and at the time of his election to the Assembly he held such office. He is now Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the city of Newark, this being his third term, and he is a trustee of the City Home, this being, also, his third term in that office. His defeat of General William Ward in one of the largest Republican districts of Newark stamps Mr. Crane as a strong and popular Democrat. A recount in this district before Justice Depue increased Mr. Crane's plurality from 22 to 25.

1885—Lister, Dem., 1,693; Murphy, Rep., 1,438; Looker, Pro., 50.

1886—Crane, Dem., 1,653; Ward, Rep., 1,631; Condit, Pro., 130; Haines, Lab., 192.

Seventh District.

FRANK M. McDERMIT.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises the Sixth ward and the Second and Third districts of the Seventh ward of the city of Newark. Population, about 25,642.

Mr. McDermit was born in Newark, N. J., September 2d, 1861, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from St. Benedict's College, Newark, in 1876. In 1885 he was defeated for the Assembly by a plurality of 217 in this district, but was elected the following year by a plurality of 357.

1885—Schreihofer, Rep., 1,858; McDermit, Dem., 1,641; Vreeland, Pro., 36.

1886—McDermit, Dem., 2,162; Smalley, Rep., 1,805; Ilsley, Pro., 81.

Eighth District.

JOHN HENRY PEAL.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Eighth District consists of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Newark. Population, 22,652.

Mr. Peal was born in Newark, October 18th, 1839, and is a carpenter and builder. In 1856 he went West and learned the trade of a carpenter. He was a member of the Eighth Regiment of Ohio Militia, and returned to Newark in 1864, where he has resided ever since. He began business for himself in 1867 and has met with much success. Since 1869 he has resided in the Thirteenth ward, and has helped very largely to make that ward, which composes the Eighth Assembly District, if not Democratic, at least good fighting ground. He served in the Board of Freeholders two years—1882-3—and was re-elected for one year more on October 13th. Every time he was a candidate for that office he has been successful. Mr. Holzwarth, Rep., represented this Assembly District in 1884-5, and Mr. Peal carried it by a plurality of 284 in 1886.

Last year Mr. Peal served on the Committees on Stationery, and Sinking Fund.

1885—Peal, Dem., 1,527; Theobald, Rep., 1,508; Voegtlen, Pro., 25.

1886—Peal, Dem., 1,706; Black, Rep., 1,422; Voegtlen, Pro., 61; Bonnet, Jr., Lab., 459.

Ninth District.

JAMES MARLATT.

(Rep., 60 Pacific St., Newark.)

The Ninth Legislative District is composed of the Ninth and Tenth wards of the city of Newark. Population, 18,514.

Mr. Marlatt was born at Beatyestown, Warren county, N. J., January 6th, 1840, and is in the flour, feed and grain business. He was formerly a grocer. His father dying when the subject of this sketch was only nine years of age, he worked on a farm until he was twenty-one. He was clerk in the store of W. L. & G. W. Johnson, at Hackettstown, nearly four years, and in 1865 he moved to Newark, when he went into the grocery business with John Robertson, his brother-in-law, who was a partner until November, 1872, when Mr. Marlatt bought the grocery store and property of J. H. Richardson, which he conducted until February 1st, 1884. Selling out his interest in the establishment, he continued in the prepared flour, feed, grain and hay business, and acted as agent for E. J. Larrabee & Co., Charles H. Paul & Co., and Hetfield & Duckers' crackers and biscuit. Mr. Marlatt was elected School Commissioner in 1877, and Alderman of the Tenth ward, Newark, last fall at the charter election. At the subsequent State election he was chosen Assemblyman for this district by a plurality of 221.

1885—Martin, Rep., 1,652; Meyers, Dem., 1,167; Robertson, Pro., 40.

1886—Marlatt, Rep., 1,789; Boughner, Dem., 1,568; Adams, Pro., 165.

Tenth District.

WILLIAM HARRIGAN.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Tenth Legislative District is composed of the Fifth and Twelfth wards of the city of Newark. Population, 20,807.

Mr. Harrigan was born in Ireland, October 31st, 1838. He is engaged in the manufacture of mineral water. He has generally taken a prominent part in the politics of Newark, and his influence, in his own ward particularly, is very strong. He has served on the Essex County Public Road Board for three terms of two years each, and held other positions of honor and trust. During his four years' service in the House he has taken a prominent part in legislation, especially in the

interest of wage-workers; and he advocated with success the passage of the bill, which he introduced, providing for the stamping of all goods manufactured in the State Prison with the name of that institution. The bill passed the Senate and was approved by the Governor. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884. In 1885, he introduced the bill, which became a law, providing for police and fire commissioners in Newark and other cities, which left it optional with them to accept it or not. Newark has declared itself in favor of the law. This is Mr. Harrigan's fifth consecutive year in the House of Assembly, which is unprecedented in the history of that branch of the Legislature in this State.

Last year he served on the Committees on Unfinished Business, Reform School for Boys, and Industrial School for Girls.

1885—Harrigan, Dem., 1,521; Miller, Rep., 978; Mahon, Ind. Dem., 434; Edwards, Pro., 25.

1886—Harrigan, Dem., 1,522; Herold, Rep., 1,171; Edwards, Pro., 61; McGrath, Lab., 832.

Gloucester County.

JOSEPH B. ROE.

(Rep., Woodbury.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 27,603.

Mr. Roe was born at Haddonfield, Camden county, February 26th, 1836, and is a farmer. Formerly, he practiced as a physician. He was graduated at Princeton College, in the Class of 1858, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia one year, and served on the medical staff, United States Army, nearly four years, the greater part of the time with the renowned Arctic explorer, Dr. I. I. Hayes, late Surgeon United States Volunteers. He was assayer for a gold mining company one year after the war, and has been engaged in farming, in Gloucester county, since 1868.

Last year he served on the Committees on Ways and Means, Agriculture, and School for Deaf-Mutes.

1885—Roe, Rep., 2,525; Carpenter, Dem., 2,123; Holdcraft, Pro., 324.

1886—Roe, Rep., 2,997; Locke, Dem., 2,824; Turner, Pro., 484.

Hudson County.

First District.

EDWARD TUNIS McLAUGHLIN.

(Dem., 237 Warren St., Jersey City.)

The First District comprises part of Jersey City. Population, about 19,500.

Mr. McLaughlin was born in New York City, August 24th, 1838, and is a master cooper, an occupation he has followed since January 1st, 1860. In 1841, when he was but three years of age, his family moved to Jersey City, where his father was born. He was educated at what is now Hasbrouck's Institute, then a private school known as the Lyceum, kept by Messrs. Baldwin & Dickinson, the latter being the late School Superintendent. He remained at school here till he was about seventeen years of age, when he got employment in the Yankee notion establishment of Butler & Winter, No. 111 Liberty street, New York. There he remained for nine months, till June, 1855, when his father, who was doing an extensive cooperage business at 23 Old Slip, put him at work with him to learn the trade. Edward served his apprenticeship and rose step by step in all the details of the business till, on January 1st, 1860, he succeeded his father and took in two partners named Wiley. The firm name was changed to McLaughlin & Wiley. Mr. McLaughlin still continues in business at the old stand.

During the years 1870 and 1872, when the celebrated Dr. Carnichan was the health officer of the Port of New York, Mr. McLaughlin did all the quarantine cooperage business under him, and it can be said to his great credit that, through all his business career, he has never been involved in litigation either for or against any man.

In the fall of 1880 he started the Irish National League movement in Hudson county. In 1881 he ran for Assembly on the Anti-Monopoly ticket, and was defeated by Judge Farrier by 430 votes. He cast no vote for Assembly at that election, preferring not to vote for himself. In the Anti-Monopoly movement of that year he was one of the prime movers, along with ex-Assemblyman Thomas V. Cator, E. O. Chapman, now State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and William Kuhn. He was one of the organizers of Branch No. 8 of the Irish National League, organized in 1879, of which Hugh Coyle was president. He was also a delegate to the Irish National League Convention, held in Boston, in August, 1884, and was

one of the committee of which Mrs. Parnell also was a member, that arranged for the reception of Messrs. Sexton and Redmond, the Irish agitators, upon their arrival in this country, on August 18th, 1884. He was also one of a council of six appointed by Mr. Eagan, president of the League, to outline the policy of the League during his (Eagan's) administration, from 1884 to 1886; also, with Mrs. Parnell, was one of the organizers of old Branch No. 1 of the League, which was reorganized as Branch No. 8 in 1882, since which time he has been its president. He is also vice president of the State organization of the League, representing Hudson county, and is a member of the State Executive Committee. He was chosen a delegate to the Irish National Convention held in Chicago last summer, but business engagements at home prevented his attendance at the convention, and he sent a substitute in the person of J. W. Kearny, son of Gen. Phil. Kearny, and at one time a member of the Kentucky Legislature.

Mr. McLaughlin is also an active member of labor organizations, and he has for years taken a lively interest in politics. He now represents a Republican district in the Legislature.

1885—Seymour, Rep., 1,222; McLaughlin, Dem., 1,096.

1886—McLaughlin, Dem., 1,403; Ramsey, Rep., 1,203; Coe, Pro., 88.

Second District.

PHILIP TUMULTY.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Second Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City. Population, about 21,000.

Mr. Tumulty was born in Ireland, in 1843, and now carries on the grocery business at 260 Wayne street, Jersey City. Formerly, he followed the occupation of an iron moulder. He was a member of Company F, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, and was shot in the leg and arm, at the battle of Williamsburg, on May 5th, 1862. He has resided in Jersey City about thirty-three years.

Last year he served on the Committees on Incidental Expenses, and Federal Relations.

1885—Tumulty, Dem., 1,706; Sullivan, Rep., 277; Whelan, Ind. Dem., 567.

1886—Tumulty, Dem., 1,524; Feely, Ind. Dem., 1,221; Clark, Pro., 8.

Third District.

SAMUEL D. DICKINSON.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Third Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City. Population, about 24,000.

Colonel Dickinson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 5th, 1850, and is at present Comptroller of Jersey City. He was formerly a book-keeper. He was a member of the Legislatures of 1884-85, when he was Chairman of the Special Committee on Rules, and, also, of Municipal Corporations, and the Republican caucus. He joined the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., in 1868, as a private, and served through all grades to that of colonelcy, which he at present holds. In 1881 he was selected by Governor Ludlow and the State Military Board as Adjutant of the New Jersey Battalion at Yorktown, Va. He was an officer of the American Rifle Team, and accompanied it to England at the International Rifle Match, in 1883.

1885—Peloubet, Rep., 1,602; McLaughlin, Dem., 992.

1886—Dickinson, Rep., 1,436; Hoos, Dem., 1,240; Nevius, Pro., 131.

Fourth District.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN HEPPENHEIMER.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City. Population, about 20,000.

Mr. Heppenheimer was born in New York City, March 27th, 1858, and is a lawyer by profession. He practices in New York and New Jersey, having been admitted to the bar in both States. His New York office is at 229 Broadway and his Jersey City office is at 19 Reservoir avenue. He has never held any other public office, and was elected, by 744 majority, to the Assembly in a district which in 1885 gave a Republican majority of 505.

Mr. Heppenheimer was educated at Heidelberg, Germany, and graduated from the Columbia College and Harvard Law Schools. He entered the law office of Governor Leon Abbett, and has practiced his profession in connection with the Governor since 1880.

Mr. Heppenheimer received, at the last election, the largest

majority ever given a candidate for the Assembly in the Fourth district.

1885—Dayton, Rep., 1,433; Esterbrook, Dem., 928; Black, 23.

1886—Heppenheimer, Dem., 1,730; Van Derzee, Rep., 986; Segnine, Pro., 102.

Fifth District.

JOHN PEARSON.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Legislative District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Population, about 20,000.

Mr. Pearson was born at Castle Eden, Durham county, England, April 14th, 1843, and is a florist, a business he has carried on at his present location during the past twenty-one years. He came to the United States when he was but eight years of age, and has resided in Hudson county ever since. Before his election to the Assembly he never held public office. This Assembly District is Republican by about 750 majority, and Mr. Pearson is the first Democrat that has carried it.

Last year he served on the Committees on Militia, and State School for Deaf-Mutes.

1885—Pearson, Dem., 1,385; Shrope, Rep., 1,037; Barr, Pro., 13.

1886—Pearson, Dem., 1,488; Levering, Rep., 1,280; Barr, Pro., 99.

Sixth District.

ROBERT S. HUDSPETH.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City and the entire city of Bayonne. Population, about 34,000.

Mr. Hudspeth was born at Cobourg, Canada, October 27th, 1853, and is a lawyer by profession. He practices in New York and New Jersey, having been admitted to the bar in both States, and his New York office is at 243 Broadway. Before his election to the Assembly he never held public office.

Last year he served on the Committees on Stationery, and Revision of Laws.

1885—Hudspeth, Dem., 1,961; Heck, Rep., 1,880.

1886—Hudspeth, Dem., 2,527; Fuller, Rep., 2,283; Crowen, Pro., 154.

Seventh District.

JOHN P. FEENEY.

(Dem., 127 Pavonia Ave., Jersey City.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City and part of the city of Hoboken. Population, about 38,000.

Mr. Feeney was born in Jersey City, November 8th, 1858, and is a detective. He attended St. Michael's School and a public school in his native city. He was only eleven years of age when his father died, and he then found it necessary to leave school and assist in the support of his mother and two sisters, a commendable labor which still engages his time. For some years he drove one of Fuller's express wagons. He was elected constable in 1882 by a majority of 884 and discharged his duties with such tact and ability that three years later he was re-elected by a majority of nearly 1,300. In 1883 he was appointed one of the Doorkeepers of the House of Assembly. He had acquitted himself so admirably as constable that Prosecutor of the Pleas Winfield, who selects the best men in the county for his service, picked out Mr. Feeney from a score of others and appointed him special detective in his office. He has been in the Fire Department as a member of No. 1 and No. 6 Engine Companies.

1885—McDonald, Ind. Dem., 2,015; Clarke, Dem., 1,801; Houn, 176.

1886—Feeney, Dem., 2,524; McDonald, Ind. Dem., 1,237; Londergan, Ind. Dem., 577; Wescott, Pro., 32.

Eighth District.

THOMAS F. NOONAN, JR.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Eighth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City and the towns of Harrison and Kearny. Population, about 24,500.

Mr. Noonan was born in Hudson City, now Jersey City, December 9th, 1859, and is the second eldest of eleven children. He has resided in this Assembly District since his birth. He received a parochial, public school and collegiate education.

After returning home from college he obtained employment in the Hudson County Court House, as a clerk, during which

he attended a night course of scientific lectures in New York City. He was a law student in the office of Mr. M. T. Newbold. To those three avocations he applied himself alternately, and with as much apportionate advantage as each presented itself. The two last years of his law studentship he spent in the office of Mr. Job H. Lippincott, who is now United States District Attorney for New Jersey, on Jersey City Heights. He became a candidate for the Reading Clerkship of the House at the session of 1882, and after a close contest was defeated by Colonel Timothy A. Byrnes, of Atlantic county. At the following session, regardless of advice to the contrary and predictions of sure defeat from all quarters, he again sought the same position, and by his own individual efforts secured the Democratic caucus nomination after a long and hard fight. He was duly elected, and the following year, notwithstanding there were several other aspirants for the office, he was renominated by acclamation. At the close of the session the House presented him with a magnificent gold watch and chain as a testimonial of their esteem.

He, also, figured upon the platform of three Democratic State Conventions, in the capacity of Reading or "Shouting" Secretary. He was admitted to the bar at the February term, 1885, after passing a highly creditable examination. During the National Campaign of 1884 he did more speech-making for the Democratic cause than any other political orator in the State.

Last year, at the opening of the session, he was appointed to the first Democratic place on the Committee on Insurance, of which R. Wayne Parker was chairman, and on the Committee on Bill Revision, of which W. H. Corbin was chairman, which last committee was created last session for the purpose of revising and systematizing all legislation. It was a committee of legal and grammatical censorship for which Mr. Noonan was peculiarly well qualified, and on which he rendered very valuable service.

He introduced a number of very important measures last session, foremost among them being his bill for equal taxation. He introduced Bill No. 381, providing for the reduction of tolls between Jersey City and Newark, which passed the House, but failed in the Senate.

1885—Noonan, Dem., 1,468; Gregory, Rep., 698; Martin, 38.

1886—Noonan, Dem., 1,979; Heritage, Rep., 825; Bird, Pro., 186.

Ninth District.

WILLIAM HENRY LETTS.

(Rep., Hoboken.)

The Ninth Legislative District comprises part of the city of Hoboken. Population, about 17,500.

Mr. Letts was born in Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 13th, 1852. He received his education in the public schools, and after finishing his studies embarked in the ice business, in which he is still engaged. For many years he was a prominent and enthusiastic member of the Volunteer Fire Department. For two years he acted as Assistant Foreman, and for three successive terms he served as Foreman of Excelsior Engine Company, No. 2, and acquired such popularity among his companions and the people generally that in 1882 they insisted in nominating him for Freeholder on the Republican ticket. He was elected by a handsome majority, although the District is strongly Democratic, and was re-elected as his party's candidate in the succeeding year. Since then he has been annually re-elected as the nominee of both parties, and has not had any opposition.

In his official career he has always displayed perfect independence, scrupulous integrity and a high order of ability in conducting the intricate and extensive business of the county. He is now holding the most responsible position in the Board, as Chairman of the Committee on County Institutions, and in that capacity has done much to enforce economy and diligence in the public service. He reluctantly accepted the nomination for the Assembly against Mr. Besson, who was regarded as the strongest Democrat in Hoboken. But having entered the race he made an energetic campaign, which resulted in his magnificent victory by a plurality of 451 votes.

1885—Besson, Dem., 1,140; Farr, Rep., 457.

1886—Letts, Rep., 1,193; Besson, Dem., 742; Lamb, Pro., 63.

Tenth District.

EDWARD LENNON.

(Dem., Fairview.)

The Tenth Legislative District comprises the townships of Weehawken, North Bergen, Union, and the towns of West Hoboken, Guttenberg and Union. Population, 25,884.

Mr. Lennon was born in New York, April 9th, 1845, and is a bookseller. In 1874 he was elected a Justice of the Peace for North Bergen, and is now serving a third term. He was elected Assessor for the same town in 1875, and was re-elected for four years. He was elected on the Town Committee in 1882-83-84-85, and has been School Trustee for the past nine years. He has resided in New Jersey since 1850.

Last year he served on the Committees on Unfinished Business, and State School for Deaf-Mutes.

1885—Lennon, Dem., 1,434; Trask, Rep., 1,028.

1886—Lennon, Dem., 1,992; Riston, Rep., 1,103; Johnson, Pro., 4.

Hunterdon County.

First District.

JOHN C. ARNWINE.

(Dem., Baptisttown.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of West Amwell, East Amwell, Delaware, Kingwood, Raritan, Frenchtown and Lambertville. Population, 16,195.

Mr. Arnwine was born in Kingwood township, three miles from Baptisttown, Hunterdon county, October 31st, 1844, and is a merchant. He followed farming until about eighteen years of age, when he engaged in his present occupation. He was a clerk about four years, and has been in business for himself about nineteen years. He never held public office before he was elected to the Assembly.

Last year he served on the Committees on Ways and Means, Soldiers' Home, and Reform School for Boys.

1885—Arnwine, Dem., 1,927; Sproul, Rep., 1,375; Mulford, Pro., 203; Heins, Gr'n'b'k, 17.

1886—Arnwine, Dem., 1,869; Vansciver, Rep., 1,553; Schenck, Pro., 355.

Second District.

CHESTER WOLVERTON.

(Dem., Clinton, N. J., and 243 Broadway, New York.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Alexandria, Holland, Bethlehem, Lebanon, Tewksbury, High Bridge, Union, Clinton, Readington and Franklin, and Clinton borough. Population, 21,225.

Mr. Wolverson was born in Bethlehem township, Hunter-

don county, N. J., December 17th, 1850, and is a lawyer, practicing in New York City. In the fall of 1872, he left his native township and engaged in the study of law in New York. He graduated from the law department of the University of the City of New York in May, 1875, and was then admitted as an attorney and counselor of that State. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. He removed his residence from the city of New York, where it had been from 1872 to 1881, to Clinton, in his native county, where he has since resided. He was elected Mayor of Clinton in the spring of 1883, and re-elected by an increased majority in the spring of 1884.

Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations, Printing, and Commerce and Navigation.

1885—Wolverton, Dem., 2,415; Emery, Rep., 1,238; Dailey, Pro., 379; Anderson, Gr'n'b'k, 31.

1886—Wolverton, Dem., 2,360; La Rue, Rep., 1,472; Johnston, Pro., 549; Wells, Lab., 244.

Mercer County.

First District.

SYMMES B. HUTCHINSON.

(Rep., Trenton.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Ewing, Hopewell, Lawrence, Millham, Princeton, West Windsor, East Windsor, Hamilton and Washington. Population, 23,857.

Mr. Hutchinson was born in Hamilton township, Mercer county, September 2d, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated at Princeton College in the Class of 1875, studied law with Mr. Edward T. Green and was admitted to the bar at the February term, 1879. He never was a candidate for any political office until nominated for the House of Assembly. In 1880 he was appointed by the Hamilton Township Committee as Solicitor of that township, a position which he now holds.

In the session of 1886 he acted as one of the Managers of the Impeachment Trial. He was Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and a member of the Committees on Bill Revision, and Agriculture.

1885—Hutchinson, Rep., 1,914; Wright, Dem., 1,573; Franklin, Pro., 168.

1886—Hutchinson, Rep., 2,608; Wright, Dem., 2,280; Allen, Pro., 407.

Second District.

FREDERICK WALTER.

(Dem., Trenton.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Fifth and Seventh wards of the city of Trenton. Population, 20,552.

Mr. Walter was born in Germany, and is about forty-nine years of age. He is in the grocery business, which he has followed for about twenty years in the city of Trenton. He belongs to various German societies, and has been President and Treasurer of the Social Turn Verein, and is prominently identified with the Liedertafel Singing Society. The first office he ever held was that of Commissioner of Tax Appeals. In 1872 he was elected as a member of the Trenton Common Council from the Fifth ward, and was re-elected for both a second and a third term, serving nine years altogether. As Chairman of the Street Committee he was largely instrumental in introducing paved streets in Trenton. In 1881 he was appointed to fill a vacancy of one year as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. The following year he was elected for a full term of two years, and in 1884 he was re-elected for another term by a majority of nearly 300, in a ward which is so close that the Republicans carry it as often as the Democrats. During his second term he was chosen Director of the Board. He never has been defeated for any office. During the pottery strike of 1876 he threw his store open to the families of the locked-out operatives and supplied them with groceries, &c., without any conditions as to time of payment. He was at first declared elected as a member of Assembly by a plurality of two over Mr. Josiah Jones, Jr., Rep., but a recount before Chief Justice Beasley resulted in a tie vote. Mr. Walter's certificate of election, given him by the County Board of Canvassers, however, was not revoked. This is a Republican District, and was carried by James C. Taylor, Rep., in 1885, by a plurality of 607.

JOSIAH JONES, JR.,

the opponent of Mr. Walter, is a native of England, and is in the forty-first year of his age. When he was but a year and a half old his parents emigrated to this country and settled in Jersey City. About twelve years ago he came to Trenton and has resided there ever since. He is an operative potter by trade, and a prominent member of the Knights of Labor. In 1885 he was elected to Common Council from the

First ward to fill a vacancy of one year, and in 1886 he was elected for a full term of three years by a majority of 328, which is largely in excess of the regular Republican majority in that ward.

1885—Taylor, Jr., Rep., 2,064; Evans, Dem., 1,457; Davison, Pro., 55.

1886—Walter, Dem., 2,284; Jones, Jr., Rep., 2,284; Hannum, Pro., 104; Scattering, 33.

[The result declared by the County Board of Canvassers gave Walter, 2,280; Jones, 2,278; Hannum, 105.]

Third District.

GEORGE D. SCUDDER.

(Dem., Trenton.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Third, Fourth and Sixth wards of the city of Trenton and the whole of Chambersburg. Population, 22,376.

Mr. Scudder is a son of Hon. Edward W. Scudder, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and was born in Trenton on January 15th, 1856. He is a lawyer by profession. His father represented Mercer county in the State Senate in the years 1863, '64, '65, and was president of that body during the session of the latter year. The subject of this sketch was graduated from the New Jersey Model School in 1872, and in the fall of that year he entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1876. He studied law with Hon. A. G. Richey, of Trenton, was admitted as an attorney in 1879 and as counselor in 1882. He was a member of the Common Council of the borough of Chambersburg during the years 1882 and '83. In the latter year he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly in this District, and after 722 ballots Hon. John Caminade came out the victor of the contest. Mr. Scudder was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Chambersburg in the spring of 1886, but was defeated by his Republican opponent by a majority of only fifty votes, although the borough is usually good for 300 Republican majority. For the past year he has held the position of Supreme Court Examiner of candidates for admission to the bar.

1885—Ossenberg, Rep., 1,994; Smith, Dem., 1,752; Seward, Pro., 115.

1886—Scudder, Dem., 2,295; Ossenberg, Rep., 2,263; Seward, Pro., 157.

Middlesex County.*First District.***JOHN F. TEN BROECK.**

(Rep., Perth Amboy.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Raritan and Piscataway, Woodbridge, and the city of Perth Amboy. Population, 17,349.

Mr. Ten Broeck was born at Mount Airy, Hunterdon county, January 25th, 1831, and was Postmaster at Perth Amboy for several years. He was first appointed by President Lincoln, in April, 1861, and filled the office until the accession to power of President Andrew Johnson, when he was removed by him. He was reappointed by President Arthur, on October 24th, 1881, and his commission expired on the same date in 1885. He was a member of the House of Assembly from Middlesex county in 1874, and of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Middlesex county in 1872-73.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Unfinished Business, Reform School for Boys, and Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.

1885—Ten Broeck, Rep., 1,263; Hommann, Dem., 1,200; Marshal, Pro., 183.

1886—Ten Broeck, Rep., 1,468; Hommann, Dem., 1,287; Adams, Pro., 235.

*Second District.***JOHN MULVEY.**

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the First, Third and Sixth wards of the city of New Brunswick, and the townships of East Brunswick, Madison, Sayreville and South Amboy. Population, 21,326.

Mr. Mulvey was born in New Brunswick, N. J., on April 9th, 1856, and is a wholesale liquor dealer.

1885—Martin, Dem., 2,371; Hapenny, 99.

1886—Mulvey, Dem., 2,049; Herbert, Rep., 1,529; Cornell, Pro., 157.

Third District.

ROBERT R. VANDENBURGH.

(Rep., Prospect Plains.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Second, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of New Brunswick, and the townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, Cranbury and Monroe. Population, 17,505.

Mr. Vandenburg was born in New York City, August 13th, 1822, and is a painter and farmer. He was Clerk of Monroe township, Middlesex county, from April, 1851, to March, 1885, and a Justice of the Peace from May, 1862, to the present time.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Riparian Rights, and Miscellaneous Business.

1885—Vandenburg, Rep., 1,585; Litterst, Dem., 1,545; Barclay, Pro., 107.

1886—Vandenburg, Rep., 1,993; Barclay, Pro., 438.

*Monmouth County.**First District.*

WILLIAM STEVENSON THROCKMORTON.

(Dem., Freehold.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Upper Freehold, Millstone, Manalapan, Freehold and Howell. Population, 14,992.

Mr. Throckmorton was born in Freehold, May 23d, 1856, and is a lawyer by profession. He is the youngest son of the late Hon. A. R. Throckmorton, the predecessor to Mr. David S. Crater, in the office of Surrogate of the county for nearly fifteen years. Entering the Freshman Class in Princeton College in 1873, he graduated in 1877. While there he was elected the Washington's Birthday orator in 1874, then only eighteen years of age; was Managing Editor of the Nassau Literary Magazine; second prize-man for Senior orations, and Master of Ceremonies on class-day at graduation.

Leaving College, he studied law with Wm. H. Vredenburg, Esq., and was admitted to practice in 1880, and the same year he formed a partnership with Mr. Frank P. McDermott, and still continues with him.

As evidence of his recognized general business ability, he

was, in 1881, elected a Director of the Freehold Mutual Loan Association, in place of Judge Joel Parker, who resigned; and he is still a director. At the death of his father, in 1883, he was elected a Director and Attorney of the Freehold National Banking Company, in his father's place. He is also Director and Treasurer in the Freehold and Jerseyville Turnpike Co., and has been executor or administrator of several estates, including such large and responsible trusts as the property of the late Daniel H. Ellis, Dr. John Vought and Hon. A. R. Throckmorton, involving over \$250,000. Governor Abbett, in 1885, appointed him a member of the State Council of Charities and Corrections for the term of six years, but he resigned the office when he was elected to the Assembly.

He is an unswerving Democrat, and has shown himself an able advocate of his party and its candidates on the platform in political campaigns.

Last year he served on the Committees on Judiciary, and Corporations.

1885—Throckmorton, Dem., 1,300; Worden, Rep., 516; Taylor, Pro., 138.

1886—Throckmorton, Dem., 1,795; Dawson, Pro., 387.

Second District.

SHERMAN B. OVIATT.

(Rep., Ocean Beach.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Marlboro, Neptune, Atlantic, Ocean, Matawan, Wall and Holmdel. Population, 26,922.

Mr. Oviatt was born at Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, January 28th, 1845, and is a contractor. He was educated in the public schools; came to New Jersey in 1865, and settled in Burlington county. In 1867 he moved to Farmingdale, Monmouth county, and resided there for several years before his removal to Ocean Beach. He generally taught school in winter months, and spent part of his time planting cranberry bogs on contract. He graded, by contract, several railroads in his neighborhood, and recently he was engaged in a large undertaking of that kind in the Southern States. He also graded several new summer resorts on the Monmouth coast. In 1877 he was appointed Superintendent of the works of the Sea Girt and Spring Lake Land and Improvement Companies, which position he held for some time. He entered the army when but sixteen years of age and served nearly all through the war of the Rebellion, and in June, 1865, he was honor-

ably mustered out of the service. He represented the then First district of Monmouth county in the House of Assembly in 1879 and '80, and during the latter session he was Speaker, a position he filled with great satisfaction to both sides of the House.

1885—Heyer, Dem., 1,412; Fielder, Rep., 1,059; White, Pro., 190.

1886—Oviatt, Rep., 2,323; Allen, Dem., 1,539; Patterson, Ind. Dem., 996; Barker, Pro., 573.

Third District.

GROVER H. LUFBURROW.

(Rep., Shrewsbury.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Shrewsbury, Middletown, Raritan and Eatontown. Population, 20,410.

Mr. Lufburrow was born at Middletown, Monmouth county, February 22d, 1840, and is a farmer and produce commission merchant. He represented the Third district of Monmouth county in the Legislatures of 1880, '81. During the first year he served on the Committees on Militia, and Sinking Fund, and was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. During the next year he was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, and a member of the Committees on Treasurer's Accounts, and Sinking Fund.

1885—Pintard, Dem., 1,540; Grant, Rep., 1,471; Eastman, Pro., 93.

1886—Lufburrow, Rep., 1,921; Pintard, Dem., 1,498; Hope, Pro., 403; Wiedemyer, Ind. Dem., 41.

Morris County.

First District.

JOHN NORWOOD.

(Rep., Boonton.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Chatham, Hanover, Morris and Montville. Population, 18,335.

Mr. Norwood was born at Little Falls, Passaic county, New

Jersey, October 17th, 1827. When sixteen years old he went to New York and learned the carpenter trade. He was foreman of the carpenter department for a number of years of the firm of Meeker & Hedden, prominent builders of this State. After leaving their employ he engaged in business for himself in Newark, and continued it for a number of years. In the spring of 1874 he removed to Montville and settled on a small farm. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Town Committee, and in 1876 to the Board of Chosen Freeholders. He was re-elected in 1877, and in the following year became again a member of the Town Committee. He served as Judge of Election for a number of years. In 1884 he was a candidate before the Republican Assembly Convention and was defeated by the Hon. Geo. W. Jenkins. In 1885 his name again came before the Convention, and he was nominated by acclamation. His Democratic opponent was Edward Quayle, a young lawyer of Morristown. After one of the sharpest contests ever waged in the district Mr. Norwood was elected by 176 plurality. He was renominated by acclamation in 1886 and re-elected, the Democrats making no nomination against him.

Last year Mr. Norwood served on the Committees on Education, State Library, Soldiers' Home, and Industrial School for Girls.

1885—Norwood, Rep., 1,285; Quayle, Dem., 1,109; Chapman, Jr., Pro., 91.

1886—Norwood, Rep., 1,741; Chapman, Jr., Pro., 242; Lidabach, 27.

Second District.

SAMUEL S. LYON.

(Rep., Boonton.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Boonton, Jefferson, Pequannock, Mount Olive, Roxbury and Rockaway. Population, 16,678.

Mr. Lyon was born at Parsippany, N. J., October 6th, 1838, and is a general merchant, a business he has followed at Boonton during the last eighteen years. He was formerly a teacher in the public schools. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Boonton in 1870, and was Mayor of that city in 1879-80.

1885—Wills, Rep., 846; Lawrence, Dem., 457; Vanness, Pro., 133.

1886—Lyon, Rep., 1,539; Vanness, Pro., 348.

Third District.

JOHN RUSSELL PITNEY.

(Dem., Mendham.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Chester, Mendham, Passaic, Randolph and Washington. Population, 15,262.

Mr. Pitney was born on the old "Homestead Farm" at Mendham, that has been in the family for three generations, on September 11th, 1833. He comes from good old Revolutionary stock, that stands among the highest for integrity of principle. He remained on the old farm until 1862, when he engaged in business in Philadelphia. In 1872 he returned home and purchased property, where he has since resided. He received a common school and academic education. His principal business has been the shipping of live stock to the West. He has filled important township offices. In 1876 he was elected Assessor of Mendham township, and has been re-elected every year since up to the present time. For eight years he has been chosen to preside over the deliberations of the Board of Assessors, a position he has filled with the greatest satisfaction to all concerned.

1885—Drake, Dem., 765; Potter, Gr'n'b'k, 668; Moore, Pro., 138.

1886—Pitney, Dem., 1,357; Apgar, Pro., 362; Wright, Lab., 314.

Ocean County.

JONATHAN GOBLE.

(Rep., Burrsville.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 15,586.

Mr. Goble was born in Monmouth county, December 26th, 1837, and is a school teacher by occupation. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the First New Jersey Cavalry, and served with his regiment at the front for sixteen months, and until mustered out of service. He then received a Second Lieutenant's commission in the Second New Jersey Cavalry, but resigned it to enlist as a private in the Third New Jersey Cavalry. After serving some time as Sergeant, he received a Second Lieutenant's commission in Company B. In 1865 he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy and placed in command of a company, which he retained until the regiment was mus-

tered out of service in August, 1865. He participated in the following engagements: Seddon's Farm, Gray's Farm, Strasburg, Woodstock, Mount Jackson, Harrisburg, Rappahannock Station, Cedar Mountain, Waterloo Ford, Second Bull Run, Wilderness, and all along the line to Petersburg. When Early threatened Washington, Mr. Goble was sent with his regiment to General Sheridan, and he participated in the engagements with that noted leader, from Charleston to Appomattox Court House. He was not absent from his regiment an hour on account of sickness. Mr Goble has served as a Justice of the Peace for several years; he has been Clerk and Superintendent of school districts, and for two years was an Inspector of the State Prison. He was a member of the House of Assembly from Ocean county in 1875; was Engrossing Clerk of the House during the sessions of 1876 and '77, and has been Collector of Tax for Brick township since 1879.

1885—Smith, Rep., 1,912; Schultze, Dem., 1,062; Emley, Pro., 87.

1886—Goble, Rep., 1,750; Wilkes, Dem., 1,051; Simpson, Pro., 275.

Passaic County.

First District.

GEORGE LAW.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of West Milford, Pompton, Wayne, Manchester and Little Falls, and the First ward of Paterson. Population, 16,427.

Mr. Law was born in Scotland, April 27th, 1847, and is a manufacturer. Before his election to the Assembly he never held any public office.

1885—Scheele, Rep., 1,648; Hopper, Dem., 896; Vreeland, Pro., 117.

1886—Law, Rep., 1,641; Breen, Lab. Dem., 876; Vreeland, Pro., 202.

Second District.

JOHN DONOHUE.

(Lab. Dem., Paterson.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Second, Third and Sixth wards of the city of Paterson. Population, 21,691.

Mr. Donohue was born in Wales, of Irish parentage, June 11th, 1859, and is a printer by trade. His parents came to this country in August, 1869, and settled in Paterson. Two years later Mr. Donohue, at the age of twelve, entered a jute factory, where he remained until the following year, when he found employment in the silk works of Hamil & Booth. In May, 1882, the *Weekly Times*, a paper edited by Rev. J. J. Curran, was first published in Paterson, and Mr. Donohue introduced himself to the printing trade as a compositor. With the exception of the summer of 1885 and part of the recent summer, when he was employed by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries as enumerator, he has followed the occupation of a printer since that time. In July, 1880, he became a member of the Paterson Fire Department, joining Lafayette Engine Company, No. 8, with which he is still connected, and since then has filled many positions of honor in that organization. In August, 1882, he joined the Knights of Labor and was instrumental in the establishment of District Assembly No. 100. He has been its secretary and a member of its Executive Board since its creation. Owing to delicate health and other causes in his early years, Mr. Donohue had little opportunity for receiving an education, his whole schooling not amounting to more than one year. By using his spare time during working hours and at evening he has acquired a good education, which, added to natural brilliancy and practical experience, eminently fits him for the position to which he has been elected.

1885—Bolton, Rep., 2,065; Haring, Dem., 1,345; Tallman, Pro., 119.

1886—Donohue, Lab. Dem., 1,646; Brown, Rep., 1,572; Van Hovenberg, Ind. Dem., 360; Clerihew, Pro., 190.

Third District.

ROBERT A. CARROLL.

(Lab. Dem., Paterson.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Paterson, the township of Acquackanonk and the city of Passaic. Population, 26,331.

Mr. Carroll was born in Baltimore, Md., February 19th, 1860, and is a brass finisher by trade. His father, Andrew Carroll, was employed as a clerk by a commission house in that city. Robert attended the public schools of his native city until he was ten years old, when he entered a grocery store. He stayed there five years, when he became a telegraph

messenger and afterwards was employed as errand boy by a large dressmaking establishment. Becoming tired of that position, he determined to learn the trade of a brass finisher, and to that end he obtained admittance to the establishment of Henry McShane & Co., in which place he remained four years, becoming a thorough master of the trade. In 1880 he left Baltimore and found employment with the firm of McNab & Harlin, in Paterson. He cast his first ballot for David Henry, for Sheriff of Passaic county, in 1881. He is still in the employ of McNab & Harlin, and resides at No. 381 Straight street.

The Board of County Canvassers declared the result of the election a tie between Mr. Carroll and Mr. Emley, his Republican opponent, but a recount, held before Justice Dixon, gave Mr. Carroll a plurality of one vote, and he was awarded a certificate of election.

1885—Low, Rep., 2,069; Cogan, Dem., 1,520; Beggs, Pro., 145.

1886—Carroll, Lab. Dem., 1,898; Emley, Rep., 1,897; Wells, Pro., 252.

Fourth District.

JAMES KEYS.

(Dem., Paterson)

The Fourth Legislative district is composed of the Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Paterson. Population, 18,925.

Mr. Keys was born in Ireland, on Washington's Birthday, February 22d, 1844, and came to this country at the age of two years with his parents. When about ten years old he went to work for John Ryle, the father of the silk industry of America, in the old Gun Mill, built by Colonel Colt, and where the first Colt's revolvers were made before the place was turned into a factory for textile fabrics. Mr. Keys remained with Mr. Ryle for about one year, when he went to work in a cotton factory under the charge of Mr. Ridgeway, the father of the present Paterson City Treasurer. After remaining there about a year he went to work in the old cotton mill, known as the Sheppard Mill, of which the late Aaron Polhamus was superintendent. After becoming quite expert in the cotton business, Mr. Keys bound himself as an apprentice in the moulding department of the foundry of the Rogers Locomotive Works, where he served two years as a core maker and four years and several months as a floor moulder, making an

apprenticeship of over six years. He thus became one of the best moulders in Paterson. As his employer said, "he could make anything that was made in sand." After becoming a journeyman, he went into the government service at Nashville, Tenn., where he was busy for about a year making shot and shell that destroyed many a rebel ironclad. After the enemy had been vanquished, and swords were turned into ploughshares, Mr. Keys obtained employment in the Great Western Foundry, at St. Louis, where he remained about eighteen months, when he came back to Paterson to visit his parents, who had taken up their residence in that city immediately on coming to America. He then went to work in the Hudson River Railroad Shop, in New York, remaining there until compelled to give up his work on account of a severe attack of sickness. After recovering, his physician ordered him to seek some outdoor employment if he wanted to live, and so he took the money he had saved and bought a canal boat and team of horses, and for some time was captain of this boat on the Lehigh and Morris canals, running from Mauch Chunk to Jersey City with iron and coal. Mr. Keys still owns this boat and another, both of which are now running on the canals between the points mentioned. Mr. Keys' connection with the canal brought him in contact with Robert Beattie & Sons, the Little Falls brick manufacturers, and about fourteen years ago he became their Paterson agent for the sale of brick, and still holds that position. He has furnished the brick for building half the houses in Paterson. Mr. Keys has always been a stanch Democrat, and never failed to support the Democratic candidate, and says he never will. His adherence to his party is religiously true and steadfast. He took a very active part in the Presidential campaigns of Tilden, Hancock and Cleveland, and in each of these contests he equipped, at his own expense, and commanded a campaign organization known as the "Keys Guards," numbering hundreds of Democratic voters. He was elected and served two years in the Board of Chosen Freeholders, from 1878 to 1880, when he was elected as the representative of the Eighth ward in the Board of Aldermen. After two years faithful service he was re-elected in 1882 for another two years by a large majority. He is now one of the members of the Democratic County Executive Committee, and is regarded as one of the most useful working members of the party. Mr. Keys never received much education, but he is quick-witted and intelligent, and his word is as good as his bond, either personally or politically. He has always been a hard-working man, and his interests and sympathies are decidedly on the side of those who labor for a living.

1885—Gourley, Dem., 1,821; Farquhar, Rep., 554; Dickinson, Pro., 21.

1886—Keys, Dem., 1,228; Rudy, Rep., 565; Smith, Lab., 1,097; Gould, Pro., 23.

Salem County.

WILLIAM NEWELL.

(Dem., Salem.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 25,373.

Mr. Newell was born at Lower Penns Neck, December 16th, 1829, and is a farmer. He comes from an old and influential family, and has been prominent in the affairs of his township the most part of his lifetime. He has been Township Committeeman continuously since 1856, with the exception of one year. He filled other township offices, and is at present a member of the Board of Freeholders and a Justice of the Peace.

A recount was had in this county before Justice Reed, when Mr. Newell's plurality was increased from 13 to 20.

1885—Whitaker, Rep., 2,369; Lippincott, Dem., 2,089; Pierce, Pro., 415.

1886—Newell, Dem., 2,597; Whitaker, Rep., 2,577; Seagraves, Pro., 632.

Somerset County.

GEORGE E. PACE.

(Dem., East Millstone.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 27,425.

Mr. Pace was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., January 22d, 1849, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated at New Brunswick, prepared for college at "Rutgers" Grammar School, entered Rutgers College in the fall of 1867, and graduated therefrom in 1871. He entered the law office of ex-Senator A. V. Schenck, of New Brunswick, and after three years' study was admitted to the bar, June term, 1875, and received his counselor's license, February term, 1882. He has always, since his admission to the bar, practiced his profession in Somerset county, his office being at East Millstone, where he has resided for the last twenty-four years. This is the first time he has ever held a public office.

1885—Vetterlein, Dem., 2,599; Robins, Rep., 2,138; La Monte, Pro., 244.

1886—Pace, Dem., 2,639; Conkling, Rep., 2,579; McDonald, Pro., 383.

Sussex County.

HORATIO N. KINNEY.

(Dem., Andover.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 22 401.

Mr. Kinney was born in Sparta, Sussex county, N. J., December 19th, 1840. He is a farmer and contractor.

Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture, and State Library.

1885—Kinney, Dem., 2,253; Layton, Jr., Rep., 1,063; Wintermute, Pro., 205.

1886—Kinney, Dem., 2,524; Lane, Rep., 1,955; Roe, Pro., 373.

Union County.

First District.

JOHN JOSEPH MATTHEWS.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Eighth wards of the city of Elizabeth. Population, 22,352.

Mr. Matthews was born in the city of New York, on the 17th of September, 1862, is therefore twenty-four years of age, and is the youngest member in the House by some years. When eight years old, his father died, leaving as his only child the subject of this sketch. His early education was received in the public schools of New York. When nine years of age he moved to Elizabeth with his mother, where he attended the parochial schools until he was thirteen. At that age, his mother, who was a very industrious woman, procured him a position as clerk in a grocery store, but after a year he left this and served a term of three years at the shoemaker's bench, during which period he spent his evenings receiving instruction from a well-known private tutor. He then served three years in the shops of the Singer Manufac-

turing Company, at the machinist trade. It was while working for this company that the latent abilities, which have since been matured and gained for him a reputation as a debater in public assemblies, first became known. He took a leading part and became a moving spirit in the literary association formed by the young men connected with that establishment. He commenced the study of law in the year 1882, but his mother dying in December of that year, he was obliged to suspend his studies for a brief period. In 1883 he was elected to the Board of Education of Elizabeth by more than 150 majority over two Independent Democratic opponents, and served in that board during 1884 and 1885. During his first year as a member he served on the Teachers', and the Saturday Normal School Committees. During his second year he served on the Law Committee, as its Chairman, and as a member of the Committee on Rules and Regulations. While serving his two years in the Board of Education, many questions came before that body which agitated the whole city, and in which he took a leading part, winning the applause of all factions and parties by the course he pursued. In January, 1886, after a contest which lasted nearly a month, the Board being a tie politically, he was elected its Secretary, thus proving his popularity as a member.

1885—Hughes, Dem., 2,117; Devlin, Rep., 1,139; Mackey, Pro., 53.

1886—Matthews, Dem., 2,201; Hoy, Lab., 1,599; Mackey, Pro., 49.

Second District.

WILLIAM HORACE CORBIN.

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the townships of Cranford, Linden, Springfield, Union, New Providence and Summit. Population, 19,788.

Mr. Corbin was born in the town of McDonough, Chenango county, N. Y., July 12th, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated at Oxford Academy, Oxford, N. Y., at Cornell University and at Columbia College Law School. In 1870 he came to Elizabeth and has resided there ever since. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, November term, 1874, and as a counselor three years later. From 1876 to 1880, inclusive, he was a member of the Board of Education of Elizabeth, having been elected for three terms, and served five years. In 1881 he published a pamphlet edition

of the New Jersey Corporation Act, with notes, forms, &c.; a second edition in 1882, and a third in 1883. In 1882 he published "Corbin's Forms," a book of precedents for legal draughtsmen and of procedure under the New Jersey statutes. In May, 1886, he was appointed by Governor Abbett a member of the commission for erecting memorials at Gettysburg to New Jersey troops.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on State Library, and Bill Revision, and a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws, Passed Bills, and Sinking Fund.

1885—Corbin, Rep., 1,441; Woodruff, Dem., 1,119; Maxfield, Pro., 55.

1886—Corbin, Rep., 1,789; Morgan, Dem., 1,385; Maxfield, Pro., 179.

Third District.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN.

(Rep., Rahway.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of Rahway, and the townships of Clark, Fanwood, Westfield, and the city of Plainfield. Population, 19,699.

Mr. Chamberlain was born in the city of New York, December 12th, 1839. In the year 1864 he came to Rahway, and has resided there ever since. His father, James H. Chamberlain, was born at Long Branch, N. J., and was a descendant of the Chamberlains of Monmouth county, of Revolutionary antecedents. Mr. Chamberlain is a dealer in coal and masons' materials. In 1866 and 1867 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Rahway, and one of the Chosen Freeholders in 1870 and 1871. He is an energetic and successful business man, and has been, for many years, an active and zealous Republican. In 1885 he was elected by a plurality of 233, and in 1886 by 542, an increase of 309. His own city, Rahway, in 1885 gave him 35 majority, which was increased to 263 in 1886. All three candidates running for Assembly were residents of Rahway.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Industrial School for Girls, and a member of the Committees on Corporations, and Federal Relations.

1885—Chamberlain, Rep., 1,446; Gibby, Dem., 1,213; Bronson, Pro., 154.

1886—Chamberlain, Rep., 1,973; Savage, Dem., 1,431; Wilson, Pro., 270.

Warren County.*First District.***WILLIAM MILLER BAIRD.**

(Dem., Washington.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Greenwich, Franklin, Washington, Mansfield, Independence, Pohatcong, Allamuchy, Frelinghuysen, and the Second voting precinct of Oxford township, and the boroughs of Hackettstown and Washington. Population, 17,419.

Dr. Baird was born at Knowlton, Warren county, October 23d, 1849, and is a physician. He was educated in the public schools, and received an academic course at Dr. Knighton's Academy, Belvidere, and Pennington Seminary, after which he spent three or four years on the frontier with the United States Exploring and Surveying Expedition. He then studied medicine at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and located in Washington in March, 1877. For two years he was County Physician of Warren county, and was Chief of the Washington Fire Department one year.

Last year he served on the Committees on Education, and State Prison.

1885—Baird, Dem., 1,295; Hulshizer, Rep., 910; Tunison, Pro., 449.

1886—Baird, Dem., 1,553; Rapp, Rep., 1,263; Tunison, Pro., 617.

*Second District.***SAMUEL BRADFORD MUTCHLER.**

(Dem., Phillipsburg.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Pahaquarry, Hardwick, Blairstown, Knowlton, Hope, Harmony, Lopatcong, the First voting district in the township of Oxford, the borough of Belvidere, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the town of Phillipsburg. Population, 20,318.

Mr. Mutchler was born at Harmony, Warren county, N. J., February 26th, 1843, and is a contractor. He formerly followed the occupation of a stone mason. He enlisted in 1861, as a private in Company D, 1st Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and, after his discharge, again enlisted in Company A, 199th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as Second Lieutenant.

He was soon promoted to the captaincy of the company, and served in that capacity until his regiment was mustered out at the close of the war. Mr. Mutchler was one of seven brothers, all of whom served with distinction in the Union army, and he, himself, took part in all the important engagements of the Army of the Potomac, from the first battle of Bull Run to Appomattox. His oldest brother, Major Mutchler, represented his district in Warren county in the Assembly for three years, 1872, '73, '74. Mr. Mutchler was a member of the Common Council of the town of Phillipsburg in 1871, and since that time held no public office until he was elected to the Assembly.

1885—Titus, Dem., 1,696; Harris, Rep., 1,169; Prall, Pro., 532.

1886—Mutchler, Dem., 2,105; Griffith, Rep., 1,693; Read, Pro., 369; Titus, Ind. Dem., 29.

Summary.

HOUSE—	DEMOCRATS,	31	REPUBLICANS,	26	} = 60
	LABOR DEMOCRATS,	2	TIE,	1	
SENATE—DEMOCRATS,		9	REPUBLICANS, 12 = 21		

The Secretary of State's official list is as follows:

HOUSE — DEMOCRATS, 34 REPUBLICANS, 26 = 60

SENATE—DEMOCRATS, 9 REPUBLICANS, 12 = 21

—	—	—
43	38	81

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 5.

THE JUDICIARY.

United States Courts.

JOHN T. NIXON.

John T. Nixon, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, and the Associate of the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Circuit Justice, and the Hon. William McKennan, Circuit Judge, in the Circuit Court, was born on the 31st of August, 1820, in the county of Cumberland, New Jersey. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1841, having a respectable standing in a class which included a larger number of young men who have since achieved distinction in life than are usually found in a single class. The Rev. A. Alexander Hodge, LL.D., now at the head of the Theological Seminary in Princeton; the Hon. Edward W. Scudder, LL.D., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court; the Hon. Amzi Dodd, LL.D., ex-Vice-Chancellor of the State; the late General Francis P. Blair, of Missouri; Judge Biddle, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, D.D., of Brooklyn; Professors Geiger and Duffield, for many years at the head, respectively, of the Latin and Mathematical Departments of the College—not to mention others whose acquirements and standing deserve notice—were amongst the graduates of that year.

Shortly after his graduation, Mr. Nixon entered the office of Judge Pennybacker, then the United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia, as a student of law, and became a member of his family, as tutor of his children. He was admitted to the bar in that State in the spring of 1845, and Judge Pennybacker, having about that time been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Virginia, he agreed to enter into partnership with him in the practice of law at Stanton, Virginia. But the sudden death of Judge Pennybacker in Washington, shortly after he took his seat as Senator, defeated the arrangement.

He then returned to his native State, and formed a legal partnership with his friend and kinsman, Charles E. Elmer, Esq., of Bridgeton, and at once entered upon a large practice in the southern counties of the State.

He was elected to the Legislature of New Jersey in the years 1849 and 1850—the latter year presiding over the House of Assembly as Speaker.

He married the youngest daughter of the late Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton, in the year 1851. Three children are living, the eldest of whom is the wife of the Rev. Walter A. Brooks, pastor of the Prospect Street Presbyterian Church of Trenton.

In the midst of the disintegration of political parties in the fall of 1858, he became a candidate for Congress, in the First Congressional District, independent of all mere party organizations, and was elected, receiving a popular vote almost equal to the combined vote for the candidates representing the existing parties. He was re-elected in 1860, on the ticket with the Electors who supported Abraham Lincoln for President.

He retired to private life at the close of the Thirty-seventh Congress and quietly pursued his profession. He found time, however, in the midst of his professional labors, to publish, under the patronage of the Legislature, three editions of the Digest of the Statute Laws of the State, in the years 1855, 1861 and 1868, respectively.

On the resignation by Judge Field of the office of United States District Judge, in May, 1870, he was nominated by President Grant for the place, and was confirmed by the Senate.

The business of the Federal Courts in New Jersey, before inconsiderable, has grown into large proportions since the advent of Judge Nixon to the bench. Being the only member of the Courts resident in the State, he is necessarily required to attend to all the current business of the Circuit Court, and the unavoidable absence of the Circuit Judge and Justice has thrown upon him the trial and hearing of most of the cases on the term calendars.

In the midst of official duties Judge Nixon devotes a portion of his time to other objects. He has been since 1863 one of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, and being one of the Trustees of the estate of the late John C. Green, he has not only witnessed, but, in some degree, has participated in the measures and methods which have been adopted to develop the College into a position of larger usefulness and efficiency. He is also one of the founders, and the President of the Board of Trustees of the Lawrenceville School, for boys, which gives promise of high rank amongst the preparatory schools of the country.

He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and has frequently represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Church, where he is placed upon their important regular committees, and also upon the committees for special work. He was one of the lay members designated by the Assembly,

in connection with Judge Strong, late of the United States Supreme Court; Judge Allison, of Philadelphia; Judge Breckenridge, of St. Louis, and the late Judge Moore, of Chicago, and some of the most distinguished clergymen of the church, to revise its Book of Discipline. After years of labor, the book prepared and reported to the General Assembly by this committee was approved by the Presbyteries, and is now the law of this large and intelligent branch of the Christian Church. He was also commissioned, by the General Assembly, as one of the Delegates from the United States to the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which met at Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1877. The Trustees of his Alma Mater took advantage of his absence from the country, on this occasion, to confer upon Judge Nixon the honorary title of Doctor of Laws.

Court of Chancery.

THEODORE RUNYON.

(Term, seven years. Salary, \$10,000 per annum.)

Chancellor Theodore Runyon, LL.D., was born at Somerville, Somerset county, N. J., October 25th, 1822, the son of Abraham Runyon, of that town. The family is of Huguenot origin, and was among the original settlers at Piscataway township, Middlesex county, their ancestor being Vincent Rogrison, a Huguenot, who came to this country with the Stelles and other French families. Theodore was educated partly in New Jersey and partly in New York, whither his father removed when the boy was quite young. Having been fitted for college at Plainfield, he became a student at Yale, where he was graduated as A.B. in 1842, and subsequently received his degree as A.M. He began the study of law in the office of Asa Whitehead. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in July term, 1846, and three years later he was called a counselor. He began practice in the city of Newark immediately after his admission, and without intermission continued it in the same place until his appointment as Chancellor, in 1873. For many years he was City Solicitor of Newark. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Militia for the county of Essex, on May 8th, 1857. At the commencement of the war, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier-General of the First New Jersey Brigade, and this force, moving under his command, was the first fully equipped and organized brigade of troops that went to the defense of Washington. Other States had previously sent regiments and detachments, but to New Jersey belongs the honor of furnishing the first full brigade. President Lincoln issued his call for troops

April 15th, 1861. The first company of the New Jersey quota, under that call, was mustered in April 23d. General Runyon received his commission from Governor Olden, and took command April 27th, and on the 30th of that month the quota was declared full. On May 3d, the brigade embarked on the propellers of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The command reported at Washington May 6th, nineteen days after the first man had been mustered. General Runyon served with the brigade until they were mustered out at the end of their term of enlistment, during which they were engaged on the fortifications of Virginia, opposite Washington, where Fort Runyon (named after him) was erected. He returned home in August, 1861, but before quitting the field he received the thanks of President Lincoln, personally tendered in the presence of the Cabinet, for his services in connection with the New Jersey Brigade. Subsequently, resolutions, complimentary to his patriotism and efficiency as a soldier, were passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, and he was, on February 25th, 1862, appointed, by Governor Olden, Major-General by brevet, in compliance with the recommendation of the House of Assembly, in testimony of his patriotic and meritorious services in the field. He was appointed Major-General commanding the National Guard of the State, on April 7th, 1869, and held the position till 1873, when he resigned on accepting the Chancellorship. For many years he had borne a prominent part in the management of the political affairs of the State, as a member of the Democratic party. He was a Presidential Elector in 1860; was elected Mayor of the city of Newark in 1864, and held that office during that and the following year. In August, 1865, he received the nomination of his party for Governor of the State, and, after a very exciting campaign, was defeated by the Republican nominee, Marcus L. Ward, by a majority of 2,789. On April 29th, 1873, he was appointed a member of a Commission to prepare amendments to the Constitution of the State, and about the same time was nominated by Governor Parker as Chancellor of the State for a term of seven years. The nomination was accepted by General Runyon, was confirmed by the Senate, and his commission issued, bearing date May 1st, 1873. Upon assuming this office he resigned the Presidency of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Newark, which he held from the organization of the corporation, in 1871. He was reappointed Chancellor in 1880 for another term of seven years. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from two institutions—the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., on August 15th, 1867; Rutgers College, in 1875. His term expires May 1st, 1887.

Vice Chancellors.

(Term, seven years. Salary, \$5,000 a year, and \$10 for each actual day's work.)

ABRAHAM V. VAN FLEET, Flemington.

Vice Chancellor Van Fleet was born in Hillsboro, Somerset county, January 6th, 1831. He was admitted to the bar in November term, 1852, and made counselor in 1858. He commenced the practice of his profession in Flemington, where he soon built up a large and lucrative business. He was appointed Vice Chancellor by Chancellor Runyon, and commissioned by Governor Bedle, in 1875, for a term of seven years. He was reappointed in 1882 for another term. He is considered one of the finest Chancery lawyers in the State. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1889.

JOHN T. BIRD, Trenton.

Vice Chancellor Bird was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, August 16th, 1829. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and spent three years at a Classical Academy at Hackettstown. He studied law with Hon. A. G. Richey, then residing at Asbury, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November term, 1855. For three years he practiced at Bloomsbury, this State. In 1863 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hunterdon county by Governor Parker. He then removed to Clinton and remained there till 1865, when he changed his residence to Flemington. He served one term of five years as Prosecutor of the Pleas. In 1868 he was elected by the Democratic party to Congress, and, in 1870, he was re-elected. In 1882 he was appointed Vice Chancellor, to succeed Hon. Amzi Dodd, who had resigned. He then removed to Trenton, where he now resides. His term expires in 1889.

Justices of the Supreme Court.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is fixed at \$7,500 per annum, and that of each Associate Justice at \$7,000, together with an extra allowance to each of two per centum for all over 80,000 population in each circuit.)

MERCER BEASLEY, Trenton.

Chief Justice Beasley, LL.D., was born in Mercer county, N. J., about 1815. He graduated at Princeton College with the Class of 1834, which institution has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. After leaving college, he began

his preparation for the New Jersey bar, to which he was admitted in the June term, 1838, and was made counselor in 1842. He practiced his profession in the city of Trenton. In politics an earnest Democrat, he yet avoided taking active part in any of the violent political agitations, but devoted his talents and energies exclusively to his profession, and soon became recognized as one of the leaders of the New Jersey bar. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Parker Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was reappointed by Governor Randolph in 1871, by Governor McClellan in 1878, and again by Governor Abbett in 1885. His term expires in 1892.

His circuit comprises the counties of Mercer, Warren and Hunterdon. Total population, 141,942.

DAVID AYRES DEPUE, Newark.

Justice Depue, LL.D., was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., October 27th, 1826. He is of Huguenot descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pahaquarry, Warren county, N. J. The family moved, in 1840, to Belvidere, Warren county. The Justice entered Princeton College in 1843, and he was graduated three years later. He studied law under John M. Sherrard, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he began practice in Belvidere. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Haines. He was reappointed by Governor Parker in 1873, and was assigned to the then Essex and Union circuit. He then removed to Newark, where he has since resided. In 1880 he was reappointed by Governor McClellan for another term of seven years. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1874. In politics he is a Republican. His present term expires November 15th, 1887.

His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 213,764.

EDWARD W. SCUDDER, Trenton.

Justice Scudder was born at Scudder's Falls, Mercer county, August 12th, 1822. He graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and studied law with Hon. W. L. Dayton. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, at the September term, and was made counselor in October, 1848. He was a member of the State Senate from Mercer county for one term of three years, from 1863 to 1865, inclusive, and he was president of that body in the latter year. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1869, when he was appointed by Governor Randolph one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In 1876 he was reappointed by Governor Bedle, and again,

in 1883, by Governor Ludlow. His term expires in 1890. He is a Democrat in politics.

His circuit is composed of the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex. Total population, 118,504.

BENNET VAN SYCKEL, Trenton.

Justice Van Syckel was born April 17th, 1830, in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was prepared for college at Easton, Pa., entered Princeton College in 1843, and graduated in 1846, in the same class with David A. Depue, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Immediately after graduating he entered the law office of Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, in which he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1851. He at once began the practice of his profession at Flemington. In 1869 he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and was reappointed in 1876, and again in 1883. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1890.

His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Ocean. Total population, 77,425.

MANNING M. KNAPP, Hackensack.

Justice Knapp was born in Bergen county, in 1823. He was admitted to the bar in July term, 1846, and was made counselor in 1850. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1875, when he was appointed by Governor Bedle as one of the Supreme Court Justices. In 1882 he was reappointed by Governor Ludlow. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the county of Hudson. Total population, 240,342.

JONATHAN DIXON, Jersey City.

Justice Dixon was born in the city of Liverpool, England, July 6th, 1839. He remained there until his eighth year, and attended the public schools for two or three years. His family then removed to Marypont, Cumberland county, in the same country, where his education was continued. His father came to the United States in 1848, and his family followed him two years later, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. Jonathan became an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, a lawyer, who suffered from blindness, and to him the lad acted as attendant and amanuensis for nearly five years, or until September, 1855. In that year he entered Rutgers College, and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then entered the law office of his former tutor, Warren

Hardenbergh, and studied there for twelve months. Upon Mr. Hardenbergh removing to New York, Mr. Dixon then entered the office of George R. Dutton, and subsequently that of Robert Adrain, all of these gentlemen being members of the bar of New Brunswick. While studying law, he taught school as a means of livelihood. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1862, and three years later as a counselor. After being admitted as an attorney, he moved to Jersey City and entered the law office of E. B. Wakeman, in a clerical capacity, and in the spring of 1864 he formed a co-partnership with his employer, which lasted one year. For five years he practiced by himself, and then formed a copartnership with Gilbert Collins. In April, 1875, he was appointed as Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Bedle, and in 1882 he was reappointed by Governor Ludlow. He is a Republican in politics, and was the candidate of his party for Governor in 1883, when he was defeated by Governor Abbott. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Bergen. Total population, 123,254.

ALFRED REED, Camden.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School in 1856, and the Model School, at Trenton, in 1857-58, entering Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, Poughkeepsie, New York, and in the summer of 1862 admitted to the practice of law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1864. In the spring of 1865, he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which he was made president. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869, he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1882 he was reappointed by Governor Ludlow. In politics he is a Democrat. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Total population, 100,455.

JOEL PARKER, Freehold.

Justice Parker was born November 24th, 1816, in Monmouth county, in the immediate neighborhood of the old

battle-ground, and is a son of Charles Parker, one of the leading men of the State, and who filled many positions of honor and trust during his lifetime, having been State Treasurer for sixteen successive years, Sheriff of Monmouth county for one term, and member of the State Assembly for five successive years. Joel received his early education in Trenton, and afterwards he managed a farm for his father, in Monmouth county, for two or three years. He then entered Princeton College, and graduated from that institution in 1839. He entered the law office of the late Chancellor Green, where he pursued his studies until 1842, when he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of his profession in Freehold, where he has since continued to reside. In 1844 he first took an active part in political matters, and in 1847 he was elected to the Assembly from Monmouth county. He became the leader of his party in the House, and soon acquired a State reputation. In 1851 he declined being a candidate, and soon afterward he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth county, a position he filled for five years. In 1860 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and was one of the three Northern electors who cast their votes for Stephen A. Douglass for the Presidency. For several years prior to the civil war he had been Brigadier-General of the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade, and in 1861 he was nominated by Governor Olden as Major-General of the five counties of Monmouth, Ocean, Mercer, Union and Middlesex, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1862 he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket over Marcus L. Ward by 14,597 majority. During his administration he established for himself an undying record as "War Governor of New Jersey." In 1863 his State delegation in the National Democratic Convention, in New York, cast the full vote of New Jersey on every ballot for him as President of the United States. He was again elected Governor in the fall of 1871. He manifested a deep interest in the Centennial celebration, and in all other matters of national and State pride. He was appointed by Governor Bedle Attorney-General in 1875, but only served part of a year. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor McClellan a Justice of the Supreme Court for a regular term of seven years. He is a Democrat in politics. His term expires March 11th, 1887.

His circuit consists of the counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 161,846.

WILLIAM J. MAGIE, Elizabeth.

Justice Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly

forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852, and graduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another copartnership with Mr. Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He was connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and acted as counsel to several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875, for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. His term expires February 28th, 1887. In politics he is a Republican.

His circuit consists of Morris, Sussex and Somerset counties. Total population, 100,601.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

U. S. District Attorney.

JOB H. LIPPINCOTT, Jersey City.

Mr. Lippincott was born on November 12th, 1842, near Mount Holly, Burlington county, and belongs to the well-known family of that name in West Jersey. He received a common school education and was for some time under the tutorship of John G. Herbert (a graduate of Yale College), at Vincentown, N. J., after which he became a student at the Mount Holly Seminary, where he remained as a student and teacher from 1861 to 1863. He then entered the law office of Edward Merritt, Esq., as a law student. He continued only a short time with Mr. Merritt, leaving him in September to enter the Harvard Law School, at Cambridge, Mass. After a two years' course of hard study, he graduated and received the degree of Bachelor of Law. At the February term of 1867 he was admitted as an attorney, and as counselor at the June term of 1870. Upon being licensed, he removed to Jersey City and opened an office near the Court House, where he has since remained. In 1874 he succeeded Jacob Weart as counsel for the Board of Freeholders. In politics he is a Democrat.

Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.

S. DUNCAN OLIPHANT, Trenton.

General Oliphant was born at Franklin Forge, on the Youghigheny river, Fayette county, Pa. Graduated from Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., in September, 1844; from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1847, and was admitted to practice in Fayette county, Pa., in September of the same year. In the fall of 1849 he entered into partnership with the Hon. Thomas Williams, of the Pittsburg bar, and practiced law there until the spring of 1852, and then, on account of the health of his family, returned to Vincentown, and resumed and continued in the practice of law there until April, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, he recruited a volunteer company of one hundred men, entered the military service of the United States with the rank of Captain, and was, from time to time, promoted to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and near the close of the war to the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet, "for faithful and meritorious services," and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison of Washington, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of service in September, 1866.

In the spring of 1867 he moved from Fayette county, Pa., to Princeton, and was admitted to practice law at the bar of New Jersey. In September, 1870, he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, by the Hon. William McKennan, which position he continues to hold. In the spring of 1874 he moved from Princeton to Chambersburg, adjoining Trenton, where he now resides. Salary, fees.

Clerk U. S. District Court.

LINSLEY ROWE, Trenton.

Mr. Rowe was born at New York City, January 19th, 1848. His father was Peter Rowe, one of the old-time merchants of New York. He received a classical education at the best private schools of the city. Being naturally studious, his inclinations led him to choose the law as a profession, but, yielding to the wishes of his father, whose desire it was that his son should succeed him in business, he entered his father's office, and, for several years, devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. On his father's retirement from business, however

his fondness for the law asserted itself too strongly to be resisted, and he accordingly went to Jersey City and entered his name as a student in the office of Muirheid & McGee, afterwards Bedle, Muirheid & McGee. He was admitted to the bar of this State in 1875, and at once opened an office in Jersey City, where he soon acquired an extensive practice.

He was appointed United States Commissioner in 1879, and, as such, had charge of many important criminal cases, one of the most conspicuous of which was the extradition of Frederick Hoffman, at the request of the Belgian government, for the crime of attempted murder on the high seas. He was also appointed Deputy Clerk in Admiralty of the United States District Court, in 1879, and devoted himself to increasing the admiralty business of the court, with such success that, during the three years he held the office, the number of admiralty suits in the court was more than double what it had previously been.

In June, 1882, he was appointed, by the Hon. John T. Nixon, Clerk of the United States District Court, to succeed William S. Belville, deceased, and entered upon his new duties on July 1st of that year.

He has made many important improvements and beneficial changes in the conduct of the office, and has brought its service to a degree of efficiency that has received particular approval from the authorities at Washington. His term of office is during the discretion of the United States District Court Judge. Salary, fees.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

HENRY C. KELSEY, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald*; was Postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office July 1st, 1870. His term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was reappointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate for a full term, which expired

in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was reappointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for another full term, which expired April 6th, 1881. Governor Ludlow nominated him for another term of five years, and the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination, the Governor appointed Mr. Kelsey to fill the vacancy for one year. In 1882 Governor Ludlow again nominated him for another term of five years, and he was confirmed by a Republican Senate.

His salary is \$6,000 per year, and his present term expires April 1st, 1887.

By virtue of his office, Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Board of Bank Commissioners; Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library; Scientific School Commissioner, and State Commissioner of Insurance. In 1885 the Legislature appointed him a member of the State House Rebuilding Commission.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

Mr. JOSEPH D. HALL is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

JOHN J. TOFFEY, Jersey City.

Col. Toffey was born in Pawling, New York, June 1st, 1844. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers and remained with the regiment until his term of service, nine months, expired, when he returned to Jersey City and recruited a company for the Thirty-third Regiment, and went with it as First Lieutenant. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Mr. Toffey was severely wounded and sent home. When recovered he received from President Lincoln a Lieutenant's commission in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served in Washington, D. C., until 1866. He was at one time Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, New Jersey; an Alderman of Jersey City and a Director in the Hudson City Savings Bank. In 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the House of Assembly from the then Fifth district of Hudson county. In 1878 he was elected Sheriff of Hudson county by a majority of 3,900, although

the usual Democratic majority there is over 4,000. He served a full term of three years and made a very creditable record. He is at present Treasurer of the Republican State Executive Committee. In January, 1885, he was elected by the Legislature as State Treasurer, after receiving an unanimous nomination for the office in the Republican caucus. By virtue of his office he is an Inspector of the State Prison, for which he receives \$500 a year in addition to his salary of \$4,000 as State Treasurer. He was appointed by the Legislature of 1885 on the Board of Commissioners for the rebuilding of the burned portion of the State House. His term as Treasurer expires January 20th, 1888.

State Comptroller.

EDWARD J. ANDERSON, Trenton.

Edward J. Anderson, the present Comptroller of the Treasury, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, December 15th, 1830. After receiving a common school education, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, Pa., until the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, when he returned to his native State and accepted the position of principal assistant in the Adjutant-General's Department of the State, which position he occupied until the close of the war, when he resigned and engaged in business in New York City, retaining his residence, however, in New Jersey. In 1871, the office of Comptroller of the Treasury passed into the hands of the Republicans, and Mr. Anderson, after urgent solicitation, consented to accept the position of first assistant in the department. This position he occupied for nine years, and until 1880, when the office of Comptroller becoming vacant, he was chosen by the Republican Legislature as the head of the department. He held over for two years, from 1883, and in 1885 he was again chosen by the Legislature for another term of three years.

By virtue of his office, the Comptroller is a member of the following boards: Inspectors of the State Prison, Trustees of the Fund for the Support of Public Schools, State Board of Education, Commissioners of the State Library, Commissioners of Railroad Taxation, Commissioners of Savings Banks, Commissioners of the Agricultural College Fund, and Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, provided for by an act of the Legislature of 1882. Of the latter Board, the present Comptroller is also Treasurer. All of these positions involve the performance of arduous duties, and to none of them is any compensation attached, excepting

five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum for the performance of the duties of Inspector of the State Prison. In 1885, the Legislature appointed him a member of the State House Re-building Commission.

Previous to his election as Comptroller, Mr. Anderson had never sought any public office, nor has he held any excepting that of Commissioner of Fisheries, which he accepted in 1877, at the solicitation of Governor McClellan, and held for five years.

The term of office of the Comptroller is three years. His present term expires in March, 1888.

Attorney-General.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton, August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the Class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counselor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his native land, and recommenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and recommenced the practice of law.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

He has been a delegate to several National Democratic Conventions, including that of 1884, in Chicago, which nominated President Cleveland.

He was appointed Attorney-General of the State for a term of five years, on April 8th, 1877, and in 1882 he was reappointed. His salary is \$7,000 per year, with an annual allowance of \$1,500 for clerical assistants. His present term expires April 5th, 1887.

Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH W. PLUME, Newark.

Joseph W. Plume was born in Troy, N. Y., on the 23d of August, 1839. His grandfather was William Turk, M.D., of the United States Navy, a descendant of Antonie Janssen Salers, a wealthy Hollander who settled in Gravesend (now a part of Brooklyn, L. I.,) in 1631. Surgeon Turk married a daughter of Captain John W. Livingston, of New York, a Revolutionary officer, the lady being one of the fourth generation in descent from Robert Livingston, grandfather of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey during the whole Revolutionary epoch, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1674, and subsequently became the original grantee of the famous baronial manor of that name, on the Hudson river. On his father's side, General Plume is a lineal descendant of Samuel Plum, one of the colony from Bradford, Connecticut, which settled Newark in 1666; and, grandpaternally, is descended from Captain Bastian Visscher, a Dutch navigator, who, in Hendrick Hudson's party, about 1609, explored the upper Hudson river, and, with others, afterwards organized the "Colonie of Rensselaerswyck," where the city of Albany is now situated.

In 1843 his father returned to Newark, and since that date General Plume has been a resident of that city. He was educated in the best private schools, and in early youth entered the banking business, which calling he has followed during the greater part of his life. He is now the Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, having held that office since the establishment of the institution, in 1871.

In 1857 he entered the ranks of Company C, of the "City Battalion," of Newark—an organization which enjoyed a high prestige, during its existence, by reason of its fine personnel and its tactical proficiency—and remained a private therein for four years. On the 29th of May, 1861, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, holding this position until February 15th, 1862, when he was appointed Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General William H. French, the Commander of the Third Brigade, of Sumner's Division. On the 1st of June, 1862, he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of this brigade, and on the 8th of September next succeeding, he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Division of the Second Corps. He resigned the latter appointment on the 19th of December, 1862, with a view of accepting the position of Assistant Adjutant-General, the

resignation being accepted on the 20th of January, 1863. When, on January 31st, 1863, a commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General was offered to him, he declined the same and retired from the service, as he deemed himself entitled to the rank, at least, of Major. While connected with the Army of the Potomac, however, he participated in the battles of First Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

On the 4th of November, 1863, he was appointed Major and Brigade Inspector of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey. During the following year, upon the recommendation of United States Senator William Wright, he was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army, but declined the honor. In the organization of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, he was elected its Colonel, but declined the compliment on account of the regiment being enlisted for only one hundred days' service. On the 6th of July, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps; and on April 26th, 1869, he was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.; on the 8th of May, 1869, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, N. G. N. J., and on the tenth anniversary of the date of this commission, he was also commissioned Brevet Major-General by General (then Governor) George B. McClellan. On the 4th of April, 1885, he was commissioned Major-General of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, to succeed General Gershom Mott, whose sudden death had left the position vacant.

General Plume was four years a private, two years in the army, four years a Colonel, and sixteen years a Brigadier-General.

Adjutant-General.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Trenton.

William S. Stryker was born at Trenton, N. J., June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law, and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," he entered the military service of the country, in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made

Major and A. D. C. to Major-General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently, he was transferred to the North, on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department, U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service during the war, and resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the staff of the Executive of New Jersey. On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major-General, for long and meritorious services, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1866, was at one time President of the Trenton Banking Company, is a member of a large number of State and county historical societies, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

His salary is \$1,200 per year.

Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS PERRINE, Trenton.

Lewis Perrine was born in Freehold township, Monmouth county, September 14th, 1815, and attended the Lawrenceville High School, from which he graduated and entered Princeton College in 1835, graduating with the Class of 1838. He studied law with Hons. Garret D. Wall and James S. Green, at Princeton. He settled in Trenton in 1841, and was appointed and served as Military Secretary to Governor Fort. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Price in 1854, and was commissioned Quartermaster-General, *vice* Samuel R. Hamilton, deceased, September 22d, 1855. His services during the late war, which were both arduous and trying, were executed with rare ability and expedition. The State of New Jersey having more troops in the field than the regular forces of the United States, made the duties of the office very laborious, requiring much skill and endurance in their execution. For meritorious services in the discharge of the same, he was made Brevet Major-General by the Senate, on recommendation of Governor Parker, in 1865.

General Perrine still holds the office of Quartermaster-General, and is, besides, Acting Paymaster-General of the State.

His salary is \$1,200 per year.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the Regular Army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Dr. Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the Regular Army, who died in 1838 from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders (Scotch and Irish) who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas & Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a Director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858, his friends of the First district presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870, Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First district. The district usually gave 3,700 Republican majority, and that year about 1,500 colored voters were added, making nearly 6,000 to overcome, but he was defeated by only 1,800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon

the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes as a candidate for Governor—the entire strength of his district. In 1872 he was appointed, by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877 he was reappointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee; and again, in 1882, he was similarly honored by Governor Ludlow and the Senate, thus giving him a third term. His present term expires November 2d, 1887.

• Clerk in Chancery.

ALLAN LANGDON McDERMOTT.

Mr. McDermott was born in South Boston, Mass., March 30th, 1854, and has lived in New Jersey since 1856. He served his apprenticeship as a "typo," leaving his trade in 1871 to enter the law office of Hon. Leon Abbett. In 1872 he concluded to "see the country," and, for two years, traveled through the West and South as a newspaper correspondent. Returning in 1874, he resumed his legal studies with Hon. A. B. Dayton, graduated from the Law School of the New York University in May, and was admitted to the bar of that State in June, 1877, being admitted as an attorney in New Jersey in November of the same year, and as counselor three years later. In April, 1879, Mr. McDermott was appointed Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, which position he resigned in 1883, having been appointed District Court Judge by Governor Ludlow. In 1884 Governor Abbett appointed him a member of the State Board of Assessors, and, in 1886, to his present office, Clerk in Chancery. In 1883, Mayor Taussig appointed Mr. McDermott a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City, and he acted as president of that body for nearly two years. The reforms inaugurated under his recommendations while in this position won for him the high esteem of the people of Jersey City. Upon his retirement from the Board, in 1885, the Jersey City *Argus* paid Mr. McDermott the following compliment: "The withdrawal of Allan L. McDermott from the management of our municipal finances is a public calamity. His clear head, his honesty of purpose and untiring energy have rendered him of inestimable value to our city. He was conspicuously the right man in the right place. By his efforts, mainly, the assessments upon

corporate property have been so readjusted as to yield annually an increased revenue of \$217,000 to Jersey City. This service alone would be sufficient to merit for him the gratitude of the community. But he has done much more. He has introduced and enforced rigid principles of economy in our local expenditures, and has, with the aid of his colleagues, established an admirable financial system which has placed our credit above cavil or suspicion. In his retirement from this station, which he has so much honored, he will carry with him the respect and esteem of the people, who, so far as he is concerned, will accord to him the approbation due to the good and faithful servant who has done well."

Mr. McDermott was elected from the Fourth district of Hudson county to the Assembly in 1879 and 1880, and, in 1881, was the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House. He was Temporary Chairman of the State Convention which nominated Governor Abbett, and Permanent Chairman of the Convention which nominated Governor Green. He is now President of the Democratic State Committee. To his services in that capacity is due, in no small measure, the extraordinary majority given for Governor Green in Hudson county. His term expires in March, 1891.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

EDWIN OSBORN CHAPMAN, Trenton.

Mr. Chapman was born at Waterford, Conn., April 1st, 1842, was formerly an editor and literary writer, and for many years a school teacher. At seventeen years of age, he graduated at the Connecticut State Normal College. He taught school in New London, in that State, also in New York City, and he was Principal of the High School of Hudson City, N. J., for two years previous to its consolidation with Jersey City and Bergen. Mr. Chapman, at the opening of the war of the Rebellion, served in the Second Connecticut Infantry, under Colonel (now General) Alfred C. Terry, and holds a commission as Colonel in the Union Veteran Army. He was elected Superintendent of Schools at the first charter election of the consolidated city of Jersey City, but was legislated out of office by the new charter of 1871. From that time, and until he was appointed to his present office, he edited the trade publications of the American News Company. He has been connected with several newspapers in New York. He was a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City from 1874 to 1878, serving as president one term. He served

three years in the House of Assembly from the Fourth district of Hudson county. This district is considered Republican, but Mr. Chapman carried it, each year, by a considerable majority. While in the House, he served on some of the most important committees, he invariably led in debate, and was prominent in the shaping of wise legislation.

He was appointed, by the State Board of Education, Superintendent of Public Instruction, March 21st, 1885. His salary is \$3,000 per year, and term of office three years.

State Prison Keeper.

JOHN H. PATTERSON, Trenton.

Mr. Patterson was born in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., March 12th, 1834, on a farm that had been owned and occupied by his ancestors almost from the first settlement of the country. His grandfather was surveyor and one of the commissioners that located the Delaware and Raritan canal, was a member of the Assembly and Council (now Senate), and was one of the Judges of the Monmouth County Court for thirty-two years. His father, James Patterson, was an active business man. He was Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth county for seventeen years, was a member of the Assembly and Council, and President of the Council during the administration of Gov. Pennington. Four of the Prison Keeper's brothers were graduates of Colleges, one from Princeton, one from Madison University, of New York, and two from Columbia. The old people, in former years, did not consider it necessary for their children to have a collegiate education, except to enter a profession, as they termed it, and they believed a common school education was all that was necessary for a farmer. Consequently, John H. was sent to a district school until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to work on the farm. In the summer he learned all kind of farming work, and attended school in the winter. Before he was twenty years of age he caught the gold fever, then raging in California, and, much against the wishes of his people, he determined to migrate, and left New York in April, 1853, on the old ship *Illinois*, commanded by Capt. Herndon, for San Francisco, and arrived there about May 1st. He started at once for Northern California and, arriving in Shasta, engaged in mining and shipping goods from that place to the different mining camps. He returned home in the winter of 1856, at the earnest solicitation of his father, who was growing old, and located on the home-

stead of his ancestors on the north bank of the Shrewsbury river, Monmouth county, where he has since been engaged in farming, oystering, and the lime and vessels business. His grandfather and father were both Jeffersonian Democrats. The first vote Mr. Patterson cast was for John Bigler, the second time he ran for Governor of California, when he was defeated by Neilly Johnson, the Know-Nothing candidate; and for Joseph McKibben, who was elected to Congress, and who at one time was one of the proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia. Mr. Patterson was a member of the State Convention of California that selected delegates to the Baltimore Convention which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency. He was always active in politics in his own county, and was nominated for Sheriff in 1868, was elected for one year, and re-elected for two years. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress over Robert S. Green, now Governor, and Hon. Miles Ross, who were candidates before the Convention. This was during the celebrated Greeley campaign, and owing to dissension in the party, caused by the nomination of Mr. Greeley, there was then only one Democrat elected to Congress in the State. Mr. Patterson was badly defeated, and he has often wished that either of his competitors had carried off the honors. When the Democrats gained the ascendancy in the Forty-Fourth Congress, Mr. Fitzhugh, of Texas, was elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. He was very soon removed, and Mr. Patterson was appointed to the position. He was a candidate for re-election, but, in the distribution of the patronage, this office was conceded to the South, and Col. Polk, nephew of ex-President Polk, and a conspicuous Confederate Army officer, was chosen in his stead, but was removed two months afterwards for irregularities in office. Mr. Patterson returned to his farm and business, which engrossed his attention until he received the appointment of Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison by Governor Abbett, which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. His whole life has been an earnest, active and busy one.

His salary is \$3,500 per year, and his term expires April 23d, 1891.

State Librarian.

MORRIS R. HAMILTON, Trenton.

Col. Hamilton was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex county, N. J., May 24th, 1820, and is the son of the late Gen. Samuel R. Hamilton, of Trenton, who was Quartermaster-General of the State for twenty-five years, being the immediate predeces-

son of Gen. Lewis Perrine in that office. He was of Scotch descent, Col. Hamilton being a great-grandson of John Hamilton, Provincial Governor of New Jersey from 1736 to 1747, and of Andrew Robeson, Surveyor-General of the Province at the same time—both being Scotch emigrants. The State Librarian was educated at the old Trenton Academy, Lawrenceville High School and Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1839. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced in Camden two years, and in Philadelphia two years, in addition to being employed in the Philadelphia Post Office, from 1844 to 1849, when he resigned to take editorial charge of the Trenton *True American*, which he conducted until 1853, when it was sold to Judge Naar. Since that time he has been professionally connected with the press of New Jersey, New York, Missouri and Pennsylvania, having occupied editorial positions upon the *New York National Democrat*, the *Sussex Herald*, the *Camden Democrat*, *Newark Journal*, *Sussex Record*, *Kansas City News*, *Elizabeth Herald* and *Philadelphia Record*, during a period of thirty-five years. He obtained the title of Colonel by serving upon Governor Fort's staff from 1851 to 1854. He was elected State Librarian, by the Commissioners, February 27th, 1884, for a term of five years.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATIC.

At Large—George Pfeiffer, Jr., Camden; B. F. Lee, Trenton; James Inglis, Jr., Paterson; Gottfried Krueger, Newark; Allan L. McDermott, Trenton.

First District—Daniel Crean, Woodbury.

Second District—Jonathan H. Blackwell, Trenton.

Third District—Manning Freeman, Metuchen.

Fourth District—Joseph W. Ballentine, Somerville.

Fifth District—Hollaway W. Hunt, Schooley's Mountain.

Sixth District—James Smith, Jr., Newark.

Seventh District—John Edelstein, Jersey City.

Chairman, Allan L. McDermott; Treasurer, B. F. Lee; Secretary, Hollaway W. Hunt.

REPUBLICAN.

At Large—Frederic A. Potts, Pittstown; Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville; George H. Large, Flemington; Garret A. Hobart, Paterson.

First District—Charles W. Starr, Woodbury; Charles A. Butts, Camden.

Second District—Barton F. Thorn, Crosswicks; Edward J. Anderson, Trenton.

Third District—J. H. T. Martin, Woodbridge; Frank L. Sheldon, Rahway.

Fourth District—D. C. Blair, Belvidere; Lewis A. Thompson, Somerville.

Fifth District—Jonathan W. Roberts, Morristown; John E. Miller, Englewood.

Sixth District—Fred. S. Fish, Newark; Edwin W. Hine, Orange.

Seventh District—John J. Toffey, Jersey City; John Ramsay, Jersey City.

Chairman, Garret A. Hobart; Treasurer, John J. Toffey; Secretary, John Y. Foster.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

DEMOCRATIC.

(Adopted at the Gubernatorial Convention held in Trenton, September 28th, 1886.)

The Democrats of New Jersey, in convention assembled, declare:

That we reaffirm the doctrines declared in the National platform of the party, adopted at Chicago in 1884.

That we indorse the administration of President Cleveland, and congratulate the country upon the success which has attended the efforts of the Democratic party to reduce the cost of government and the burdens of taxation.

We express our grief for the death of the many great Americans who have been called from life and country since our last convention, and that we pay the tribute of our sorrow to the memories of Ulysses S. Grant, George B. McClellan, Winfield S. Hancock, Horatio Seymour, Thomas A. Hendricks and Samuel J. Tilden.

That in the death of Samuel J. Tilden the people have lost a sincere friend and devoted statesman; that the national grief which accompanied his body to the tomb, contrasted with the general contempt entertained for his competitor in the Presidential election of 1876, attests the love of the American people for the principles of right and justice, and their abhorrence of fraud.

We contemplate with pride and satisfaction the administration of Governor Abbett, and cordially affirm that he has redeemed, with full, well-rounded measure, every pledge made by him to the people of New Jersey when he was a candidate for their suffrages. By reason of the adoption of many of his wise recommendations the State treasury has been guarded by the hands of prudence and economy. The enactment of a portion of the system of taxation of corporations recommended in his inaugural address, has, during his entire administration, protected the people from the imposition of a general tax for the use of the State government. His earnest and successful efforts to ameliorate the evils resulting to honest workmen from the competition of convict labor entitle him to the gratitude of all fair-minded citizens. The untiring energy and the integrity of purpose with which he has discharged every duty of his office, have won for him the high esteem of the people of New Jersey, in whose behalf we tender to Leon Abbett the merited tribute of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

We demand that the laws governing immigration shall be so amended and enforced as to absolutely prevent the importation of the convict and pauper labor. We welcome manhood in search of liberty and equality; we will not tolerate the intrusion of those who would assail that manhood by degrading competition. We are, in the words of the inaugural address of Governor Abbett, opposed to "busy prisons and empty workshops," and pledge the Democratic party to legislation which will make this sentiment effective.

We applaud the efforts of the Democratic House of Representatives to restore to the public domain millions of acres delivered by Republican Congresses to satisfy the greed of corporations and the grasp of foreign speculators. The public lands of the United States should breed homesteads, not railroad stock. Whenever the conditions upon which those lands were granted have been violated, forfeiture must be enforced. Over the acres which are to be the homes of millions the Democratic party has alone proven itself capable of enacting and maintaining the legend: "These lands are held by the people for the people." The interest-bearing debt of the United States should be reduced whenever the surplus in the Treasury can be used for that purpose. Idle dollars discourage honest hands.

Every child is entitled to a fair education at the expense of the Commonwealth. Laws for the regulation of the employment of children should be so framed and enforced that the brains and bodies of the youth of to-day shall not be unfitted for the healthy comprehension and performance of the duties of the citizens of to-morrow.

We denounce the failure of the Republican party to keep the pledges of equal taxation contained in its State platform of 1883, and we call the attention of the people to the following facts:

First. That Governor Abbett, in his inaugural address, and in each of his annual messages, demanded that all property should be assessed by uniform rules, and that the same rate of taxation should be imposed upon the property of corporations as is assessed upon the property of private citizens.

Second. That in 1884 a Democratic House of Assembly passed a bill providing for equal taxation, and that this measure was amended in a Republican Senate by the limitation of the rate of taxation upon railroad and canal property for municipal uses to one per cent.

Third. That the several bills providing for equal taxation introduced in the Republican Legislatures of 1885 and 1886 were defeated.

Upon this record we arraign the Republican Senate of 1884,

and the Republican Legislatures of 1885 and 1886, and renew our demand that the taxation of property shall be regulated by value and not by ownership.

The Democratic party sympathizes with the workingmen of the country, and recognizes the justice of their complaints against the invidious legislative distinctions which have been made in favor of consolidated capital, and we submit that an unbiased review of the record of the Democratic party supports its claim to be the protector of the workingmen and women of the United States. We are in favor of enactments that will remedy the evils of which labor justly complains. We favor the protection of the wage-workers of the country in their right to fair compensation, and denounce as unjust the laws which protect capital in its assaults upon labor. Labor and capital should be friends, seeking a common prosperity, and to the end that this friendship may be promoted we favor legislative encouragement of the principles of arbitration.

It is the duty of the State to encourage and foster the interests of those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. We favor such legislation as will protect the people of New Jersey from the imposition of unjust rates for the transportation of freight, charged in order to cover the loss incurred by common carriers in their competition for business to and from points in other States.

We applaud the heroic work of Gladstone and Parnell in their struggle to obtain for the people of Ireland the natural right of self-government. To those who, in any quarter of the globe, are endeavoring to break the chains of tyranny and oppression, we tender our cheers and hope.

REPUBLICAN.

(Adopted at the Gubernatorial Convention held at Trenton, October 5th, 1886.)

The Republicans of New Jersey, in convention assembled, declare as follows :

First. We reaffirm our loyal adherence to the principles of the party, which represents the best thought and purest aspirations of the time, and which counts among its achievements the preservation of the Union, the emancipation of the slave, the rehabilitation of the States, the enfranchisement of the freedmen, the protection of American labor and industries, the restoration and re-establishment of the public credit, and the incorporation in the national statutes as the principles of equality and justice to all.

Second. The Republican party stands to-day, as it has ever stood, the unflinching champion and firm defender of American labor against the assaults of the Democratic party and its demands for free trade, cheap labor and foreign competition with American manufacturers and workingmen. In pursuance of its policy of protection we demand that the abuse of the right of free immigration shall be speedily remedied, so that the introduction by corporations and monopolies of European paupers under contract to take the places of American workmen shall be prevented by the enactment of effective laws and severe penalties.

Third. The Republican party has always been the friend of the workingman, and has placed on the statute books of this State most of the existing laws on that subject. The interests of labor and capital are in the broadest sense identical. Any policy or act that injures the one operates necessarily to the prejudice of the other. Inflexibly hostile to anarchy, socialism and communism, we are in favor of such legislation as will diminish controversies between the employer and employe, whether by methods of voluntary arbitration, the establishment of courts of conciliation or otherwise, and establish that genuine community of feeling in which the interests of all will be conserved without doing violence to the rights of any. We recognize the rights of all men to seek by association their mutual good and protection. We demand that the laws respecting the inspection of factories, workshops and other places where labor is employed, the regulation of the hours of labor of women and children, and requiring compulsory education, shall be faithfully enforced, and that these laws shall be amended and improved, as experience shall show to be necessary for the material and social welfare of the industrial population; and we protest against the employment of convict labor in competition with the honest free labor of the land. We renew our pledge of support to every just measure by which organized labor seeks to improve its condition, shorten its hours of toil and secure its just share in the product of its co-operation with capital.

Fourth. The laws of this State as to the assessment of real and personal property need revision to make them plain and consistent, and to conform in letter and spirit to the requirements of our amended constitution, that property shall be assessed for taxation at uniform rates by general laws and according to its true value.

Fifth. Believing that agriculture is the foundation of the nation's wealth, and that our prosperity is dependent upon the success of our agricultural interests, and believing that our households should be protected against adulterations in articles

of food, and that the interests of agriculture, especially in view of the present depressed condition, deserve to be defended against destructive competition with fraudulent substitutes for genuine farm products, we approve the recent legislation, State and national, restricting the manufacture and sale of bogus butter.

Sixth. The just and righteous policy of granting out of the nation's abundance of generous pensions to the disabled veterans of our wars commands our heartiest sympathy. We condemn the removal from official places of worthy crippled Union soldiers to make room for partisan civilians and ex-Confederates, and disapprove of the action of the President of the United States in opposing the pension policy established by the Republican party.

Seventh. That the great fishery and shore interests of New Jersey, and the entire Atlantic seaboard, demand from Congress such legislation as shall effectually protect them from the menhaden piracy heretofore and now practiced upon them to the serious detriment of the State and its citizens, and that we heartily indorse and approve the efforts of our Representatives in Congress to that end.

Eighth. We pledge the Republican party to the principle of a non-partisan judiciary, and to such judicial reform as will expedite and lessen the cost of the administration of justice in this State, and we arraign the present Democratic Executive for his persistent violation of this essential principle.

Ninth. We believe in honest money, and demand that every dollar coined and stamped by the United States Government shall be worth a dollar in any market of the world, and that the outstanding trade dollars should be redeemed at their face value.

Tenth. It was promised by the Democratic party that once entrusted with power, the public service should be elevated and improved by strict conformity to the principle of Civil Service Reform. As a matter of fact, the tone and quality of the public service has been lowered by the removal of honest, competent and efficient officials for purely partisan reasons, and the appointment of persons, also for partisan reasons, who were, in many cases, incompetent and unfit for the places assigned them. In this State the disposal of Federal offices has been committed to notorious party bosses, who have bestowed them upon active and offensive partisans, as satisfaction for personal obligations, and these appointees have openly and shamelessly used the power of their positions in furtherance of political ends.

Eleventh. Resolved, That we favor such legislation as will

prevent common carriers from making unjust discrimination in the transportation of freight.

Twelfth. The Republican party had its foundation in the belief in the virtue and intelligence of the people; it has always held, with its great leader, Abraham Lincoln, that this is a "government of the people, by the people and for the people;" we therefore declare that the Republican party in New Jersey is in favor of the submission of the question of the regulation, control or prohibition of the liquor traffic to the vote of the people at elections specially provided for this purpose.

Thirteen. Resolved, That we pledge to the nominee of this Convention our hearty support from now until the close of the polls on the second day of November next, and we call upon all good citizens of New Jersey who wish to see a change in our executive department to unite with us in electing our candidate.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—Grover Cleveland, of New York. Salary, \$50,000.

Vice-President—Vacant by reason of the death of Thomas A. Hendricks. Salary, \$8,000.

Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. Salary, \$8,000.

Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning, of New York. Salary, \$8,000.

Secretary of War—William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts. Salary, \$8,000.

Secretary of the Navy—William C. Whitney, of New York. Salary, \$8,000.

Secretary of the Interior—L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. Salary, \$8,000.

Attorney-General—Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas. Salary, \$8,000.

Postmaster-General—William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin. Salary, \$8,000.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—M. R. Waite, of Ohio. Salary, \$10,500.

Associate Justices—Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa; Stephen J. Field, of California; Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; W. B. Woods, of Georgia; Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Samuel Blatchford, of New York; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts. Salary, \$10,000 each.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia. Salary, \$6,000.

Commissioner of General Land Office—Wm. A. Sparks, of Illinois. Salary, \$4,000.

Commissioner of Pensions—John S. Black, of Illinois. Salary, \$5,000.

Commissioner of Patents—M. V. Montgomery, of Michigan. Salary, \$5,000.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs—John D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee. Salary, \$4,000.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Norman J. Colman, of Missouri. Salary, \$4,500.

Solicitor-General—Samuel F. Phillip, of North Carolina. Salary, \$7,000.

General of the Army—Philip H. Sheridan, of Illinois. Salary, \$13,500.

Admiral of the Navy—David D. Porter, District Columbia. Salary, \$13,000.

MEMBERS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

With Post Office Address and Expiration of Term of Senators.

SENATE.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Atlantic.....	JOHN J. GARDNER, R., 1890.....	Atlantic City.
Bergen.....	JOHN W. BOGERT, D., 1890.....	Hohokus.
Burlington.....	WILLIAM H. CARTER, R., 1889.....	Bordentown.
Camden.....	RICHARD N. HERRING, R., 1888.....	Chews Land'g.
Cape May.....	JOSEPH H. HANES, R., 1889.....	Cape May City.
Cumberland.....	PHILIP P. BAKER, D., 1890.....	Vineland.
Essex.....	FREDERICK S. FISH, R., 1888.....	Newark.
Gloucester.....	STACY L. PANCOAST, R., 1888.....	Mullica Hill.
Hudson.....	WILLIAM D. EDWARDS, D., 1890.....	Jersey City.
Hunterdon.....	GEORGE H. LARGE, R., 1889.....	Flemington.
Mercer.....	JOHN D. RUE, R., 1890.....	Trenton.
Middlesex.....	DANIEL C. CHASE, D., 1889.....	South Amboy.
Monmouth.....	THOMAS G. CHATTLE, D., 1888.....	Long Branch.
Morris.....	GEORGE T. WERTS, D., 1890.....	Morristown.
Ocean.....	GEORGE T. CRANMER, R., 1890.....	Barnegat.
Passaic.....	JOHN W. GRIGGS, R., 1889.....	Paterson.
Salem.....	WYATT W. MILLER, R., 1888.....	Salem.
Somerset.....	LEWIS A. THOMPSON, R., 1888.....	Somerville.
Sussex.....	JOHN A. MCBRIDE, D., 1889..	{ Unionville, Orange Co., N.Y
Union.....	ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON, D., 1888.....	Plainfield.
Warren.....	JAMES E. MOON, D., 1888.....	Phillipsburg.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

<i>County.</i>	<i>No. District.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
Atlantic.....		JAMES S. BECKWITH, D.....	Atlantic City.
Bergen.....	1st Dist...	ANDERSON BLOOMER, D.....	River Edge.
	2d Dist...	PETER ACKERMAN, R.....	Ridgewood.
Burlington....	1st Dist...	ROBERT C. HUTCHINSON, R.....	Bordentown.
	2d Dist...	STACY H. SCOTT, D.....	Burlington.
	3d Dist...	WILLIAM H. DORON, R.....	Buddtown.
Camden.....	1st Dist...	E. AMBLER ARMSTRONG, R.....	Camden.
	2d Dist...	PHILIP YOUNG, R.....	Merchantville.
	3d Dist...	HENRY TURLEY, D.....	Westville.
Cape May.....		ALVIN P. HILDRETH, D.....	Cape May City.

Cumberland	1st Dist	FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, R.	Cedarville.
	2d Dist	THOMAS H. HAWKINS, R.	Vineland.
Essex	1st Dist	CHARLES F. UNDERHILL, R.	Franklin.
	2d Dist	JAMES PECK, R.	East Orange.
	3d Dist	ELIAS M. CONDIT, R.	West Orange.
	4th Dist	CHARLES E. HILL, R.	Newark.
	5th Dist	MICHAEL T. BARRETT, D.	Newark.
	6th Dist	ELVIN W. CRANE, D.	Newark.
	7th Dist	FRANK M. McDERMITT, D.	Newark.
	8th Dist	JOHN H. PEAL, D.	Newark.
	9th Dist	JAMES MARLATT, R.	Newark.
	10th Dist	WILLIAM HARRIGAN, D.	Newark.
Gloucester		JOSEPH B. ROE, R.	Woodbury.
Hudson	1st Dist	EDWARD T. McLAUGHLIN, D.	Jersey City.
	2d Dist	PHILIP TUMULTY, D.	Jersey City.
	3d Dist	SAMUEL D. DICKINSON, R.	Jersey City.
	4th Dist	WILLIAM C. HEPPENHEIMER, D.	Jersey City.
	5th Dist	JOHN PEARSON, D.	Jersey City.
	6th Dist	ROBERT S. HUDSPETH, D.	Jersey City.
	7th Dist	JOHN P. FEENEY, D.	Jersey City.
	8th Dist	THOMAS F. NOONAN, JR., D.	Jersey City.
	9th Dist	WILLIAM H. LETTS, R.	Hoboken.
	10th Dist	EDWARD LENNON, D.	Fair View.
Hunterdon	1st Dist	JOHN C. ARNWINE, D.	Baptisttown.
	2d Dist	CHESTER WOLVERTON, D.	Clinton.
Mercer	1st Dist	SYMMEs B. HUTCHINSON, R.	Trenton.
	2d Dist	FREDERICK WALTER, D.	Trenton.
	3d Dist	GEORGE D. SCUDDER, D.	Trenton.
Middlesex	1st Dist	JOHN F. TEN BROECK, R.	Perth Amboy.
	2d Dist	JOHN MULVEY, D.	New Brunswick.
	3d Dist	ROBERT R. VANDENBURGH, R.	Prospect Plains.
Monmouth	1st Dist	WILLIAM S. THROCKMORTON, D.	Freehold.
	2d Dist	SHERMAN B. OVIATT, R.	Ocean Beach.
	3d Dist	GROVER H. LUFBURROW, R.	Shrewsbury.
Morris	1st Dist	JOHN NORWOOD, R.	Boonton.
	2d Dist	SAMUEL S. LYON, R.	Boonton.
	3d Dist	JOHN R. PITNEY, D.	Mendham.
Ocean		JONATHAN GOBLE, R.	Burrsville.
Passaic	1st Dist	GEORGE LAW, R.	Paterson.
	2d Dist	JOHN DONOHUE, D.	Paterson.
	3d Dist	ROBERT A. CARROLL, D.	Paterson.
	4th Dist	JAMES KEYS, D.	Paterson.
Salem		WILLIAM NEWELL, D.	Salem.
Somerset		GEORGE E. PACE, D.	East Millstone.
Sussex		HORATIO N. KINNEY, D.	Andover.
Union	1st Dist	JOHN J. MATTHEWS, D.	Elizabeth.
	2d Dist	WILLIAM H. CORBIN, R.	Elizabeth.
	3d Dist	WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, R.	Rahway.
Warren	1st Dist	WILLIAM M. BAIRD, D.	Washington.
	2d Dist	SAMUEL B. MUTCHLER, D.	Phillipsburg.

SENATE—REPUBLICANS.....12 DEMOCRATS..... 9 = 21

HOUSE — REPUBLICANS.....26 DEMOCRATS.....34 = 60

38

43 = 81

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 5.

APPOINTMENTS.

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS, 1887.

State officers, members of the Judiciary, Prosecutors of the Pleas, &c., whose terms expire this year, 1887, and whose successors will be appointed by Governor Green with the advice and consent of the Senate. The full term, salary where it can be ascertained, and date of expiration of present term, are given as follows:

Secretary of State, Henry C. Kelsey; five years; April 1st; \$6,000.

Attorney-General, John P. Stockton; five years; April 5th; \$7,000.

Chancellor, Theodore Runyon; seven years; May 1st; \$10,000.

Clerk of the Supreme Court, Benjamin F. Lee; five years; November 2d. Salary, fees.

Three Justices of the Supreme Court, David A. Depue; November 15th; \$9,679. Joel Parker; March 11th; \$8,638. William J. Magie; February 28th; \$7,411. Term, seven years.

Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Jonathan S. Whitaker; six years; March 18th. Salary, \$11 a day for actual attendance.

Riparian Commissioners, Amzi Dodd and John Carpenter, Jr.; five years; May 1st; \$1,500. Latter was appointed last year *ad interim*.

Three members of the State Board of Assessors, Alexander G. Cattell; May 2d; Abraham M. Reynolds and one vacancy—terms expire when nominations are confirmed. Term, four years; \$2,500.

Three Trustees of the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes, Theodore W. Morris and Richard L. Howell; April 1st; and Robert S. Woodruff, when successor is appointed; four years. No salary.

One member of the State Board of Charities and Correction, Robert A. Haley; April 18th; six years. No salary.

Law Judges, Camden county, John W. Wescott; Passaic county, A. B. Woodruff, deceased; April 1st; five years.

Lay Judges, term five years, in the following counties, in the places of those named whose terms expire on April 1st:

Atlantic county, Enoch Cordery; Bergen county, Garret G. Ackerson; Burlington county, Benjamin F. Lee; Cape May county, Jesse H. Diverty; Cumberland county, Elias Doughty; Essex county, Michael J. Ledwith; Gloucester county, Edmund Jones; Hudson county, John Brinkerhoff; Mercer county, Edward T. R. Applegate; Middlesex county, Charles S. Scott; Monmouth county, Charles A. Bennett, Sr.; Morris county, David W. Delliker and Charles H. Munson; Ocean county, William A. Low; Salem county, William A. Wood; Somerset county, Charles M. Jemison; Union county, Louis S. Hyer. Salary of each \$5 a day for actual court attendance.

Judge of the First Newark District Court, Henry F. Göken; five years. Salary, \$3,000.

Prosecutors of the Pleas, Middlesex county, J. Kearny Rice, February 15th; Monmouth county, Charles Haight, March 8th; Ocean county, Thomas W. Middleton, February 28th. Terms of each five years.

JOINT MEETING APPOINTMENTS, 1887.

Judges of the City District Courts, Richard T. Miller, Camden; Patrick H. Gilhooley, Elizabeth; Fred. B. Ogden, Hoboken; John Hopper, Paterson; Robert S. Woodruff, Trenton. Salary, \$2,500 each. Bennington F. Randolph, Jersey City; salary, \$3,000. Term, five years. Present terms expire March 30th, except John Hopper's, which is on the 28th.

State Director of Railroads and Canals, Charles A. Butts; one year; April 1st.

Seven Trustees of the State Normal School, Isaac C. Wynn, J. Howard Pugh, Gilbert Combs, E. G. Reed, William W. Marsh, James L. Hays, Charles W. Fuller; two years.

Commissioners of Pilotage, Thomas S. Negus, Benjamin Simonson; three years.

Board of Managers of the Morris Plains Asylum, George A. Halsey, Josiah Meeker; five years.

Trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School, Patrick Farrelly, Nathan T. Stratton; three years.

Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls, Thomas S. R. Brown, Jeremiah O'Rourke, George C. Maddock; three years.

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

1888.

The following offices will be filled by the Governor and the Senate in 1888:

Chief of Bureau of Statistics, James Bishop.

Lay Judge of Court of Errors and Appeals, John Clement.

Judge of the First District Court of Newark.

Three Commissioners of Fisheries, Richard S. Jenkins, Frank M. Ward, William Wright.

Two Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Jonathan H. Blackwell, Waters B. Miller.

One member of the State Board of Assessors.

Two Trustees of the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes, Samuel Rhinehart and James M. Seymour.

One Riparian Commissioner.

Law Judges, as follows: Bergen county, William E. Skinner; Hudson county, Alex. T. McGill; Morris county, Francis Childs; Union county, Thomas F. McCormick; Warren county, Silas W. DeWitt.

Lay Judges, as follows: Atlantic county, Joseph Scull; Burlington county, Clayton A. Black; Camden county, Isaiah Woolston; Cape May county, Somers Gandy; Cumberland county, Nathaniel Stratton; Essex county, John L. Johnson; Gloucester county, Samuel T. Miller; Hunterdon county, John C. Durham; Mercer county, William S. Yard; Middlesex county, Charles F. Newton; Monmouth county, Samuel T. Hendrickson; Ocean county, Richard H. Conover; Passaic county, James Inglis, Jr.; Salem county, William Plummer; Somerset county, John M. Garrettson; Sussex county, Hiram C. Clark.

Prosecutors of the Pleas, as follows: Atlantic county, Joseph Thompson; Cape May county, Jonas S. Miller; Essex county, Oscar Keen; Hudson county, Charles H. Winfield; Morris county, Willard W. Cutler; Sussex county, Theodore Simonson.

1889.

Three Justices of the Supreme Court, Manning M. Knapp, Alfred Reed, and Jonathan Dixon.

One Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, William Paterson.

One Riparian Commissioner, Miles Ross.

One member of the State Board of Assessors, Edward Bettle.

Two Trustees State School for Deaf-Mutes, Marcus Beach, Thomas T. Kinney.

One member of the Council of State Charities and Correction.

Lay Judges, as follows: Bergen county, Aaron G. Garrison; Burlington county, James O. Glasgow; Camden county, John Gaunt; Cape May county, Downs Edmunds; Cumberland county, Charles G. Hampton; Gloucester county, Edward L. Stratton; Hudson county, Marcus Beach; Hunterdon county, Henry P. Cullen; Ocean county, Enoch H. Jones; Passaic county, John Sanderson; Salem county, Robert M. Hitchner; Somerset county, James M. Thompson; Sussex county, Samuel T. Smith; Union county, Nathan Harper; Warren county, George H. Beatty.

Prosecutors of the Pleas, as follows: Camden county, Wilson H. Jenkins; Gloucester county, Belmont Perry; Mercer county, Mercer Beasley, Jr.; Somerset county, William V. Steele.

Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Lawrence T. Fell, April 21st.

JOINT MEETING APPOINTMENTS.

1888.

State Comptroller, Edward J. Anderson; State Treasurer, John J. Toffey; Inspectors of the State Prison, John F. Post, Caleb F. Pancoast, David Cartright.

Commissioners of Pilotage, Henry C. Gulick, Henry W. Miller, Daniel Sharp.

Seven Trustees of the Normal School.

Two Managers of the Morristown Asylum.

Two Trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School.

One Trustee State Industrial School for Girls.

One State Director of Railroads and Canals.

1889.

Trustees of the Normal School, Morristown Asylum, Jamesburg Reform School, State Industrial School for Girls, Commissioners of Pilotage, State Director of Railroads and Canals, etc.

STATE OFFICERS.

- Governor—Robert S. Green; term expires 1890.
Private Secretary to the Governor—
Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey, 1887.
Assistant Secretary of State—Joseph D. Hall, 1887.
Treasurer—John J. Toffey, 1888.
Comptroller—Edward J. Anderson, 1888.
Attorney-General—John P. Stockton, 1887.
Adjutant-General—William S. Stryker.
Assistant Adjutant-General—S. Meredith Dickinson.
Quartermaster-General—Lewis Perrine.
Inspector-General—Willoughby Weston.
Major-General—Joseph W. Plume.
Chancellor—Theodore Runyon, 1887.
Vice Chancellors — { Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1889.
 { John T. Bird, 1889.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee, 1887.
Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe.
Clerk in Chancery—Allan L. McDermott, 1891.
Chancery Reporter—John H. Stewart, 1887.
Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, 1888.
State Librarian—Morris R. Hamilton, 1889.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin O. Chapman, 1888.
Keeper of the State Prison—John H. Patterson, 1891.
Supervisor—Henry L. Butler, 1890.
State Geologist—George H. Cook.
Chief of Bureau of Statistics—James Bishop, 1888.
Inspector of Factories and Workshops—Lawrence T. Fell, 1889.
Secretary State Board of Health—Ezra M. Hunt, M.D.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Manning M. Knapp, 1889; Edward W. Scudder, 1890; Bennet Van Syckel, 1890; David A. Depue, 1887; Alfred Reed, 1889; Jonathan Dixon, 1889; Joel Parker, 1887; William J. Magie, 1887.
Court of Errors and Appeals—The Chancellor, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lay Judges Hendrick H. Brown, 1890; William Paterson, 1889; John Clement, 1888; Jonathan S. Whitaker, 1887; Martin Cole, 1891; John McGregor, 1892. Clerk, the Secretary of State.
Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.
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District Court Judges—Camden, Richard T. Miller, 1887; Elizabeth, Patrick H. Gilhooley, 1887; Hoboken, Fred. B. Ogden, 1887; Jersey City, Alfred B. Dayton, 1888; Bennington F. Randolph, 1887; Newark, Thomas S. Henry, 1890; Henry F. Göken, *ad interim*; Paterson, John Hopper, 1887; Trenton, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr., 1887.

United States Senators—John R. McPherson, William J. Sewell.

Representatives in Fiftieth Congress—1st Dist., George Hires; 2d, James Buchanan; 3d, John Kean, Jr.; 4th, James N. Pidcock; 5th, W. W. Phelps; 6th, Herman Lehlbach; 7th, W. McAdoo.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney-General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treasurer of the Normal School, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Fisheries—Richard S. Jenkins, 1888; William Wright, 1888; Francis M. Ward, 1888.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—Waters B. Miller, 1888; Jonathan H. Blackwell, 1888. Secretary, Benjamin Naar.

Riparian Commissioners—Amzi Dodd, 1887; Bennington F. Randolph, 1891; John Carpenter, Jr., *ad interim*; Miles Ross, 1889.

Commissioners of Pilotage—S. S. Hudson, 1889; David Cox, 1889; Thomas S. Negus, 1887; Robert Simonson, 1887; Henry C. Gulick, 1888; Henry W. Miller, 1888; Daniel Sharp, 1888.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, 1887; Franklin Gauntt, 1889; Ezra M. Hunt, 1891; E. A. Osborne, 1892; Edward J. O'Reilly, 1893; Cyrus F. Brackett, 1888; Albert R. Leeds, 1890.

State Board of Assessors—Edward Bettle, 1889; Abraham M. Reynolds, *ad interim*; Alexander G. Cattell, 1887; vacancy.

Commissioner of Insurance—Secretary of State, *ex-officio*.

State Director of Joint Companies—Charles A. Butts. (Yearly.)

Surveyor-General of West Jersey—Franklin Woolman, Burlington.

Surveyor-General of East Jersey—George H. Cook, New Brunswick.

State Board of Agriculture—President, Edward Burrough, Camden; Vice President, Wm. R. Ward, Newark; Treasurer, Franklin Dye, Trenton; Secretary, Wm. S. Taylor, Burlington.

Managers of Morristown Asylum—James S. Green, 1891; Hugh C. Hendry, 1888; George A. Halsey, 1887; Hiram C. Clark, 1891; William S. Banta, 1888; John W. Jackson, 1890; Josiah Meeker, 1887; N. W. Voorhees, 1890; Edward T. Bell, 1890; Theodore R. Varick, 1889. Medical Director, Edward C. Booth.

Managers of Trenton Asylum—Samuel M. Hamill, 1890; William Elmer, 1891; Chester Van Syckel, 1891; Caleb S. Green, 1889; D. McLean Forman, 1887; Joseph H. Bruere, 1890; G. D. W. Vroom, 1889; James Bishop, 1887; Benjamin F. Carter, 1888; Wm. L. Dayton, 1888. Superintendent, John W. Ward.

Trustees of Normal School—William L. Newell, 1888; Isaac C. Wynn, 1887; J. Howard Pugh, 1887; Cornelius Shepherd, 1888; Benjamin Urner, 1888; Gilbert Combs, 1887; E. G. Reed, 1887; Cornelius S. Conkling, 1888; James H. Mackintosh, 1888; William W. Marsh, 1887; James L. Hays, 1887; Edward Goeller, 1888; Charles W. Fuller, 1887; Bennington F. Randolph, 1888. Principal, Washington Hasbrouck.

Trustees of School for Deaf-Mutes—The Governor, Comptroller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Marcus Beach, 1889; Theodore W. Morris, 1887; Richard L. Howell, 1887; Thomas T. Kinney, 1889; Robert S. Woodruff, *ad interim*; Henry B. Crosby, 1890; Samuel Rhinehart, 1888, and James M. Seymour, 1888. Superintendent, Weston Jenkins. Steward, John Wright.

Inspectors of State Prison—The State Comptroller and State Treasurer (*ex-officio*), John F. Post, 1888; Caleb F. Pancoast, 1888; David Cartwright, 1888.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—Thomas S. R. Brown, 1887; Samuel L. Baily, 1889; Rudolphus Bingham, 1889; Jeremiah O'Rourke, 1887; George C. Maddock, 1887; Edward H. Stokes, 1888.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—Richard A. Donnelly, 1888; Patrick Farrelly, 1887; Nathan T. Stratton, 1887; Nathaniel S. Rue, 1888; Franklin Murphy, 1889; Theophilus T. Price, 1889. Superintendent, Ira Otterson.

Council of State Charities and Correction—Governor Abbott, President; Jesse H. Diverty, Cape May; Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, Hudson; Robert A. Haley, Passaic; Henry Fredericks, Camden; Frank P. McDermott, Monmouth; Benjamin Edge, Hudson.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS, WITH THE DATE OF THE EXPIRATION
OF THEIR TERM OF OFFICE, TIME OF
HOLDING COURTS, &c.

County Collector's term of office is one year.

Atlantic County.

County Seat—Mays Landing. Population, about 800.

Sheriff—Charles R. Lacy, 1887.

Coroners—Albert W. Irving, 1889; Gerry Valentine, 1888;
John T. Irving, 1887.

County Clerk—Lewis Evans, 1890.

Surrogate—John S. Risley, 1887.

County Collector—Allen B. Endicott, Atlantic City.

President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1889.

Lay Judges—Enoch Cordery, 1887; Joseph Scull, 1888;
Richard J. Byrnes, 1891.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joseph Thompson, 1888.

Terms of Court—April, September, December—second
Tuesday.

Bergen County.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, about 4,300.

Sheriff—James D. Brinkerhoff, 1887.

Coroners—Andrew Dedrick, 1888; John J. Dupuy, 1889,
and Cornelius D. Schor, 1887.

County Clerk—Samuel Taylor, 1890.

Surrogate—David A. Pell, 1888.

County Collector—John W. Bogart, Hohokus.

President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1889.

Law Judge—William E. Skinner, 1888.

Lay Judges—Garret G. Ackerson, 1887; Aaron G. Garri-
son, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—A. D. Campbell, 1890.

Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second
Tuesday; and December, first Tuesday.

Burlington County.

County Seat—Mount Holly.

Sheriff—Edward Emley, 1887.

Coroners—Daniel P. Naylor, 1889; Samuel Carr and Ezra Lippincott, 1887.

County Clerk—Levi French, 1888.

Surrogate—Henry Darnell, 1891.

Auditor—W. H. Antrim.

County Collector—Joseph Powell, Lumberton.

President Judge—Joel Parker, 1887.

Lay Judges—Benjamin F. Lee, 1887; Clayton A. Black, 1888; James O. Glasgow, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Chas. E. Hendrickson, 1890.

Terms of Court—April, September and December—third Tuesday.

Camden County.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 52,884.

Sheriff—Richard F. Smith, 1887.

Coroners—Philip H. Beale, Henry H. Davis and Edwin Tomlinson, 1887.

County Clerk—Edward Burrough, 1890.

Register of Deeds—Robert S. F. Heath, 1890.

Surrogate—David B. Brown, 1891.

County Collector—N. Barton, Camden.

President Judge—Joel Parker, 1887.

Law Judge—John W. Wescott, 1887.

Lay Judges—Isaiah Woolston, 1888; John Gaunt, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Wilson H. Jenkins, 1889.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Cape May County.

County Seat—Cape May. Population, 1,610.

Sheriff—James Shoemaker, Jr., 1889.

Coroners—J. Stratton Ware, Isaac M. Downs and Thomas R. Gandy, 1887.

County Clerk—Jonathan Hand, 1890.

Surrogate—William Hildreth, 1887.

County Collector—David T. Smith, Cape May Court House.

President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1889.

Lay Judges—Jesse H. Diverty, 1887; Somers Gandy, 1888; Downs Edmunds, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Jonas S. Miller, 1888.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April and September, third Tuesday in December.

Cumberland County.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 10,065.

Sheriff—Henry C. Williams, 1887.

Coroners—Theodore Foote, 1888; Charles E. Bellows and Henry C. Fithian, 1887.

County Clerk—Francis L. Godfrey, 1887.

Surrogate—Samuel Steinmetz, 1888.

County Collector—James W. Trenchard, Bridgeton.

President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1889.

Lay Judges—Elias Doughty, 1887; Nathaniel Stratton, 1888; Charles G. Hampton, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—James R. Hoagland, 1890.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Essex County.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 152,988.

Sheriff—William H. Brown, 1887.

Coroners—James Austin Williams, Enoch B. Woodruff and Emil Guenther, 1887.

County Clerk—J. Warren Vanderveer, 1887.

Surrogate—Joseph L. Munn, 1889.

County Collector—Joseph M. Smith, Newark.

Register of Deeds—Emil Toering, 1889.

President Judge—David A. Depue, 1887.

Law Judge—Andrew Kirkpatrick, 1890.

Lay Judges—John L. Johnson, 1888; Michael J. Ledwith, 1887.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Oscar Keen, 1888.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second in September and first in December.

Gloucester County.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 3,278.

Sheriff—Daniel J. Packer, 1887.

Coroners—Charles Beale and Wallace McGeorge, 1889; Thomas J. Gaskill, 1887.

County Clerk—Henry C. Loudenslager, 1887.

Surrogate—W. H. Livermore, 1889.

County Collector—Joseph Paul, Woodbury.

President Judge—Joel Parker, 1887.

Lay Judges—Samuel T. Miller, 1888; Edmund Jones, 1887; Edward L. Stratton, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Belmont Perry, 1889.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Hudson County.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 153,513.

Sheriff—Ferdinand Heintze, 1887.

Coroners—John Gschwind, 1888; Terence S. Haughey and John V. Burke, 1887.

County Clerk—Dennis McLaughlin, 1890.

Surrogate—James H. O'Neil, 1891.

County Collector—Hugh Dugan, Jersey City.

Register of Deeds—George B. Fielder, 1890.

President Judge—Manning M. Knapp, 1889.

Law Judge—Alexander T. McGill, 1888.

Lay Judges—John Brinkerhoff, 1887; Marcus Beach, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles H. Winfield, 1888.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Hunterdon County.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 1,909.

Sheriff—John Corcoran, 1887.

Coroners—Willard E. Berkaw, Henry B. Kitchen and William Bonnell, 1887.

County Clerk—Peter Voorhees, 1888.

Surrogate—Charles Alpaugh, 1889.

County Collector—Joseph Williamson, Sergeantsville.

President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.

Law Judge—Augustus E. Sanderson, 1891.

Lay Judges—John C. Durham, 1888; Henry P. Cullen, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Octavius V. Chamberlain, 1891.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, and second Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Mercer County.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 34,386.

Sheriff—Hiram R. Withington, 1887.

Coroners—William M. Disbrow, John Krumholz and Edward Jewell, 1887.

County Clerk—Randolph H. Moore, 1887.
Surrogate—John W. Cornell, 1889.
County Collector—Foster W. Vankirk, Princeton.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Law Judge—John H. Stewart, 1890.
Lay Judges—Edward T. R. Applegate, 1887 ; William S. Yard, 1888.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Mercer Beasley, Jr., 1889.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Middlesex County.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 18,258.
Sheriff—Patrick Convery, 1887.
Coroners—William Daly, 1888 ; Joseph Hayter, 1888, and Frank B. Norton, 1887.
County Clerk—Clarence M. Slack, 1889.
Surrogate—Benjamin F. Howell, 1887.
County Collector—Richard Serviss, New Brunswick.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1890.
Law Judge—Charles T. Cowenhoven, 1890.
Lay Judges—Chas. S. Scott, 1887 ; Chas. F. Newton, 1888.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Kearny Rice, 1887.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Monmouth County.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 2,124.
Sheriff—Theodore Aumack, 1887.
Coroners—Reuben G. Strahan, William T. Van Woert and Robert G. Smith, 1887.
County Clerk—James H. Patterson, 1888.
Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1887.
County Collector—John T. Haight, Colts Neck.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1890.
Law Judge—Alfred Walling, Jr., 1890.
Lay Judges—Charles A. Bennett, Sr., 1887 ; Samuel T. Hendrickson, 1888.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles Haight, 1887.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Morris County.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, about 5,418.

Sheriff—Charles A. Gillen, 1887.

Coroners—James Douglas, Jacob P. Stickle and Cornelius B. Gage, 1887.

County Clerk—Melvin S. Condit, 1888.

Surrogate—Wm. H. McDavit, 1888.

County Collector—Mahlon Hoagland, Sr., Rockaway.

President Judge—William J. Magie, 1887.

Law Judge—Francis Child, 1888.

Lay Judges—David W. Delliker, 1887; Charles H. Munson, *ad interim*.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Willard W. Cutler, 1888.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, and first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Ocean County.

County Seat—Toms River. Population, about 1,300.

Sheriff—Charles L. Holman, 1887.

Coroners—Adolph Ernst, William P. Haywood and Stephen Van Gilder, 1887.

County Clerk—William I. James, 1890.

Surrogate—Charles W. Potter, 1890.

County Collector—E. Bennett, Barnegat.

President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1890.

Lay Judges—William A. Low, 1887; Richard H. Conover, 1888; Enoch H. Jones, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Thomas W. Middleton, 1887.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Passaic County.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 63,273.

Sheriff—James W. McKee, 1887.

Coroners—William A. Hopson, James M. Stewart and Martin Drew, 1887.

County Clerk—William M. Smith, 1891.

Surrogate—Charles M. King, 1890.

County Collector—William H. Hayes, Paterson.

President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1889.

Law Judge—

Lay Judges—James Inglis, Jr., 1888; John Sanderson, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William B. Gourley, 1891.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

Salem County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 5,516.

Sheriff—Clinton Kelty, 1887.

Coroners—John McDonnol, James D. Torton and George Green, 1887.

County Clerk—Charles D. Coles, 1889.

Surrogate—George R. Morrison, 1887.

County Collector—Quinton P. Harris, Harmersville.

President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1889.

Lay Judges—William A. Wood, 1887; William Plummer, 1888; Robert M. Hitchner, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Albert H. Slape, 1890.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

Somerset County.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 3,316.

Sheriff—William H. Tunison, 1889.

Coroners—Arthur P. Sutphin, Peter J. Zeglio and Daniel J. Somers, 1887.

County Clerk—William A. Schomp, 1890.

Surrogate—William H. Long, 1888.

County Collector—Hugh Gaston, Somerville.

President Judge—William J. Magie, 1887.

Law Judge—John D. Bartine, 1890.

Lay Judges—Charles M. Jemison, 1887; John M. Garrettson, 1888; James M. Thompson, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William V. Steele, 1889.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and third Tuesday in December.

Sussex County.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 2,648.

Sheriff—John T. Kays, 1887.

Coroners—John Miller, Charles Roe, Jr., and Martin Cole, Jr., 1887.

County Clerk—John H. Neldon, 1887.

Surrogate—G. B. Dunning, 1888.

County Collector—Theodore Morford, Newton.

President Judge—William J. Magie, 1887.

Law Judge—Lewis J. Martin, 1891.

Lay Judges—Hiram C. Clark, 1888; Samuel T. Smith, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore Simonson, 1888.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Union County.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 32,119.

Sheriff—George M. Stiles, 1887.

Coroners—Nicholas C. Jobs, 1888; Alexander Gibbs, 1887, and Thomas Terrill, Jr., 1887.

County Clerk—James S. Vosseller, 1887.

Surrogate—James J. Gerber, 1887.

County Collector—Patrick Sheridan, Elizabeth.

President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1890.

Law Judge—Thomas F. McCormick, 1888.

Lay Judges—Louis S. Hyer, 1887; Nathan Harper, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William R. Wilson, 1891.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Warren County.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,814.

Sheriff—George M. Vancampen, 1887.

Coroners—Jacob Creveling, Jonathan Reimer and Jesse Smith, 1887.

County Clerk—Theodore P. Hopler, 1890.

Surrogate—William O'Niel, 1889.

County Collector—A. P. Hann, Washington.

President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.

Law Judge—Silas W. DeWitt, 1888.

Lay Judges—George H. Beatty, 1889; Uzal Canfield, 1890.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Sylvester C. Smith, 1891.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the Third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the same days as the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The Prerogative Court meets on the same days as the Court of Chancery.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesdays in January, April, June and September.

The circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Reed.

2d District—Gloucester, Camden and Burlington. Justice Parker.

3d District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Chief Justice Beasley.

4th District—Middlesex and Monmouth. Justice Scudder.

5th District—Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Justice Magie.

6th District—Bergen and Passaic. Justice Dixon.

7th District—Essex. Justice Depue.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Knapp.

9th District—Union and Ocean. Justice Van Syckel.

For time of holding county courts, see County Directory.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION RETURNS.

OFFICIAL, 1886.

Atlantic County.

—GOV.— —CON.— —SEN.— —ASS'Y.—

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Reed, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Champion, Dem.	Gardner, Rep.	Potter, Pro.	Beckwith, Dem.	Robinson, Rep.
Atlantic City—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	119	141	16	116	148	130	137	9	148	114
1st Ward, 2d Dist.....	141	312	20	180	326	187	267	19	194	254
2d Ward, 1st Dist.....	200	258	17	198	266	220	240	12	236	223
2d Ward, 2d Dist.....	218	243	33	216	258	228	237	25	239	230
	678	954	86	660	998	765	881	65	817	821
Absecon.....	69	44	21	69	45	67	48	18	64	52
Buena Vista.....	91	70	23	111	60	106	60	21	92	71
Egg Harbor City.....	181	104	.....	176	109	168	113	.....	183	102
Egg Harbor Twp.—										
1st Dist.....	107	160	68	107	164	111	164	58	104	152
2d Dist.....	117	105	96	118	108	139	105	72	118	95
Galloway.....	221	218	23	222	224	221	224	15	221	213
Hamilton.....	129	195	12	124	198	152	176	6	136	180
Hammonton.....	124	236	90	127	242	141	226	82	135	230
Mullica.....	67	72	29	67	74	78	61	26	75	67
Somers Point.....	35	7	3	35	7	40	3	2	39	2
South Atlantic City....	6	3	.....	6	3	6	3	.....	7	2
Weymouth.....	60	44	12	61	46	63	43	10	61	46
	1885	2212	463	1883	2278	2057	2107	375	2052	2033
Majority in county..		327			395		50		19	

Brown, Pro., for Congress, 404, and Somers, Pro., for Assembly, 450 in county.

Bergen County.

	—Gov.—		—Con.—		—Sen.—		—Ass'y.—			
1ST DISTRICT.	Green, Dem..	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Skinner, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Church, Pro.	Bogert, Dem.	Moore, Rep.	Bloomer, Dem.	Butler, Rep.
Englewood—										
East Dist.....	121	172	20	111	189	11	110	193	124	179
West Dist.....	213	176	25	169	225	22	195	200	214	174
Harrington.....	223	135	30	212	146	23	219	142	219	141
New Barbadoes—										
1st Dist.....	310	123	32	278	161	25	289	139	311	114
2d Dist ..	207	175	51	187	202	37	191	181	210	180
Palisade.....	249	158	10	235	169	9	234	175	231	171
Ridgefield—East Dist..	199	159	10	184	183	7	106	263	195	174
West Dist..	157	182	2	145	194	2	127	216	159	179
Washington—1st Dist..	107	75	10	105	79	8	108	74	107	75
2d Dist..	174	100	8	172	107	3	176	99	173	100
	1960	1455	198	1798	1655	147	1755	1682	1943	1487
Majority.....	505			143			73		456	

Hillyer, Pro., for Senator, 179, and Church, Pro., for Assembly, 175.

	—Gov.—		—Con.—		—Sen.—		—Ass'y.—			
2D DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Skinner, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Church, Pro.	Bogert, Dem.	Moore, Rep.	Van Bussum, Dem.	Ackerman, Rep.
Franklin	171	194	16	152	212	13	198	166	139	226
Lodi—1st Dist.....	242	124	.....	216	144	2	230	137	254	114
2d Dist.....	115	168	1	108	172	2	113	167	152	130
Midland.....	169	141	.....	164	146	.....	171	137	157	150
Ridgewood.....	135	174	15	132	184	6	165	153	116	201
Hohokus.....	207	179	16	188	199	13	215	172	199	188
Orvil.....	143	189	24	138	198	22	163	167	146	186
Saddle River.....	128	105	.....	119	113	2	132	101	117	115
Union—1st Dist.....	179	197	42	166	216	33	188	190	169	213
2d Dist.....	88	81	6	78	92	5	84	87	85	85
	1582	1552	120	1461	1676	98	1659	1477	1534	1608
Majority.....	30				215		182			74
	3542	3007	318	3259	3331	245	3414	3159		
Majority in county..	535				72		255			

Hillyer, Pro., for Senator, 104; Rapelje, Pro., for Assembly, 102.
Total Prohibition vote for Senator in county, 283.

Burlington County.

	—Gov.—		—Con.—		—Ass'y.—				
1ST DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Reed, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	Burr, Dem.	Hutchinson, Rep.	Tebo, Pro.
Bordentown—1st Dist.....	196	227	46	202	237	31	167	265	33
2d Dist.....	239	195	65	239	211	56	206	241	54
3d Dist.....	140	63	26	142	70	19	106	104	17
	575	485	137	583	518	106	479	610	104
Chesterfield.....	96	204	30	90	209	30	94	199	32
Easthampton.....	77	66	23	83	71	13	63	98	6
Florence.....	131	206	55	132	215	45	131	210	50
Mansfield.....	216	154	36	214	161	30	215	156	31
New Hanover.....	211	242	54	221	254	32	208	258	40
Pemberton—East Dist.....	189	209	42	197	211	32	190	220	30
West Dist....	108	90	27	114	87	25	100	101	24
Springfield.....	218	155	17	226	155	14	222	157	15
	1821	1811	421	1860	1881	327	1702	2009	332
Majority.....	10				21			307	

	—Gov.—		—Con.—		—Ass'y.—				
2D DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Reed, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	Scott, Dem.	Gangewer, Rep.	Knight, Pro.
Beverly City.....	128	191	75	131	191	71	145	182	67
Beverly Township	121	136	40	124	137	36	132	128	37
Burlington—1st Dist.....	229	253	35	231	259	31	248	249	21
2d Dist.....	166	178	18	169	180	14	174	176	11
3d Dist.....	225	188	23	222	195	19	239	180	17
4th Dist.....	242	243	32	240	245	32	247	239	29
	862	862	108	862	879	96	908	844	78
Chester—East Dist.....	66	114	89	69	131	69	76	120	69
West Dist.....	144	145	109	147	151	101	155	147	97
Cinnaminson..	249	252	54	249	256	49	265	243	47
Delran.....	279	100	48	280	101	47	281	98	48
Mount Laurel.....	113	210	12	113	211	12	139	185	10
Willingboro.....	86	65	17	86	66	17	100	52	15
	2048	2075	552	2061	2123	498	2201	1999	468
Majority.....		27			62		202		

	—Gov.—			—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
3D DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Reed, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	Wills, Dem.	Doron, Rep.	Burtis, Pro.
Bass River.....	127	31	47	135	32	38	150	26	29
Evesham.....	170	165	27	167	198	27	205	130	25
Little Egg Harbor.....	137	178	73	137	180	71	143	172	72
Lumberton.....	134	211	48	133	219	43	139	213	42
Medford.....	196	214	48	200	215	44	209	193	50
Northampton—1st Dist.....	139	186	60	137	200	44	161	180	82
2d Dist.....	142	150	81	151	156	64	157	154	61
3d Dist.....	123	246	62	134	242	46	164	226	42
	404	582	203	422	598	154	482	560	185
Randolph.....	17	37	16	17	37	16	17	40	13
Shamong.....	135	106	10	137	108	.....	147	92	12
Southampton—East Dist.....	116	109	32	120	110	28	102	134	23
West Dist.....	133	144	16	141	139	13	137	139	16
Washington.....	6	70	1	6	70	1	10	67	.....
Westhampton.....	58	101	4	58	102	3	65	93	5
Woodland.....	50	41	.....	53	39	.....	51	41	.....
	1683	1989	525	1726	2047	438	1857	1900	472
Majority.....		306			321			43	
	5552	5875	1498	5647	6051	1263			
Majority in county.....		323			404				

Camden County.

	—Gov.—			—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
1ST DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Wescott, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Paul, Dem.	Armstrong, Rep.	Wood, Pro.
Camden City—									
1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	110	224	20	114	229	12	147	196	9
1st Ward, 2d Dist.....	97	153	7	101	152	5	132	121	5
1st Ward, 3d Dist.....	139	269	32	151	277	22	184	234	16
1st Ward, 4th Dist.....	118	250	32	126	251	22	163	220	17
2d Ward, 1st Dist.....	106	246	27	105	255	20	152	212	14
2d Ward, 2d Dist.....	217	281	31	217	279	28	272	238	21
2d Ward, 3d Dist.....	132	249	51	135	254	41	206	186	30
3d Ward, 1st Dist.....	198	220	29	202	223	22	223	198	22
3d Ward, 2d Dist.....	185	260	23	187	258	24	196	239	17
4th Ward, 1st Dist.....	169	302	61	180	308	37	219	293	17
4th Ward, 2d Dist.....	190	158	9	196	158	7	212	137	5
4th Ward, 3d Dist.....	207	299	37	211	299	33	240	269	28
4th Ward, 4th Dist.....	150	264	34	159	262	28	182	240	25
	2018	3175	393	2084	3205	301	2528	2733	226
Majority.....		1157			1121			255	

		—Gov.—		—CON.—		—Ass'y.—				
2D DISTRICT.		Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Wescott, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Chew, Dem.	Young, Rep.	Horne, Pro.
Camden City—										
5th Ward, 1st Dist.....		167	252	13	166	248	10	178	242	7
5th Ward, 2d Dist.....		161	201	28	164	194	28	191	169	28
5th Ward, 3d Dist.....		174	278	29	177	274	29	207	242	30
6th Ward, 1st Dist.....		220	231	36	224	233	32	240	216	33
6th Ward, 2d Dist.....		183	137	19	186	134	19	200	122	16
7th Ward, 1st Dist.....		137	156	10	154	139	8	145	146	8
7th Ward, 2d Dist.....		170	244	16	174	242	16	188	229	14
7th Ward, 3d Dist.....		208	261	7	211	259	8	229	244	4
8th Ward, 1st Dist.....		117	347	10	117	346	11	118	344	9
8th Ward, 2d Dist.....		190	197	34	188	199	31	198	192	27
Stockton—1st Dist.....		141	206	41	55	206	39	151	206	30
2d Dist.....		235	179	59	234	181	56	235	174	62
		2103	2689	302	2050	2655	287	2280	2526	268
Majority.....			586			605			246	

	—Gov.—		—CON.—		—Ass'y.—				
3D DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Wescott, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Turley, Dem.	Haines, Rep.	Caperson, Pr.
Center.....	104	180	24	104	178	26	143	152	11
Delaware.....	104	157	13	110	151	13	114	146	12
Gloucester City—									
1st Ward.....	248	196	18	255	187	18	282	163	18
2d Ward, 1st Dist.....	218	133	18	225	130	14	229	124	14
2d Ward, 2d Dist.....	134	108	12	137	104	11	150	90	12
	600	437	48	617	421	43	661	377	44
Gloucester Twp.....	227	220	49	227	220	50	246	194	51
Haddon—1st Precinct.....	102	330	71	115	314	72	110	332	59
2d Precinct.....	82	73	8	84	71	8	77	79	6
Merchantville.....	40	101	19	43	97	14	51	93	16
Waterford.....	189	175	50	224	148	38	219	155	42
Winslow.....	119	210	2	132	198	1	126	203	2
	1567	1883	284	1661	1798	265	1747	1731	243
Majority.....		316			137		16		
	5688	7747	979	5795	7658	853			
Majority in county.....		2059			1863				

VOTE IN CAMDEN CITY.

	—Gov.—			—CON.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Camden City—1st Ward....	464	896	91	492	909	61	626	771	47
2d Ward....	455	776	109	457	788	89	630	636	65
3d Ward....	383	480	52	389	481	46	419	437	39
4th Ward....	716	1023	141	746	1027	105	853	939	75
5th Ward....	502	731	70	507	716	67	576	653	65
6th Ward....	403	368	55	410	367	51	440	338	49
7th Ward....	515	661	33	539	640	32	562	619	26
8th Ward....	307	544	44	305	545	42	316	536	36
	3745	5479	595	3845	5473	493	4422	4929	402
Majority.....		1734			1628			507	

Cape May County.

	—Gov.—			—CON.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Wescott, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Nieholsen, Pro.	Hildreth, Dem.	Ware, Rep.	Thompson, Pro.
Anglesea	10	14	....	10	14	.....	10	14	.....
Cape May City.	171	162	67	173	163	63	212	150	39
Cape May Point.....	5	26	2	5	26	2	9	15	5
Dennis.....	179	129	60	184	139	46	203	126	40
Holly Beach City.....	21	39	3	21	39	3	22	38	3
Lower	118	146	28	117	145	28	119	150	25
Middle—1st Dist.....	131	148	24	132	149	22	136	146	21
2d Dist.	105	86	16	107	86	14	108	87	11
Ocean City.....	8	36	31	8	39	28	9	42	24
Sea Isle City.....	51	12	2	51	12	2	53	10	2
Upper	97	185	34	97	189	31	125	163	29
West Cape May.....	52	55	22	53	56	21	49	60	21
	948	1038	289	958	1057	260	1055	1001	220
Majority in county.....		90			99		54		

Cumberland County.

	—Gov.—			—CON.—		—SEN.—		—Ass'y.—		
1ST DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Wescott, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Baker, Dem.	Nichols, Rep.	Gardner, Pro.	Mickel, Dem.	Lawrence, Rep.
Bridgeton—1st Ward..	252	225	112	263	221	277	204	103	290	188
2d Ward..	236	238	67	252	228	227	248	62	262	215
3d Ward..	228	239	139	229	256	263	217	128	235	223
4th Ward..	158	237	110	161	242	176	227	100	178	221
	874	939	428	905	947	943	896	393	965	847
Commercial	85	262	158	87	265	75	289	138	80	262
Downe.....	105	113	147	104	119	132	114	122	82	131
Fairfield.....	117	145	39	120	147	150	117	31	121	144
Greenwich.....	55	192	47	53	191	53	193	48	57	190
Hopewell.....	169	132	78	168	137	167	126	85	167	124
Lawrence.....	143	91	180	145	98	154	94	168	133	96
Stoe Creek.....	81	103	58	82	109	77	107	59	83	99
	1629	1977	1135	1664	2013	1751	1936	1044	1688	1893
Majority.....	348			349		185				205
Nicholson, Pro., for Congress, 1,021; Foster, Pro., for Assembly, 1,157.										

Nicholson, Pro., for Congress, 1,021; Foster, Pro., for Assembly, 1,157.

	—Gov.—	—CON.—	—SEN.—	—Ass'y.—						
2D DISTRICT.	Green. Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Wescott, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Baker, Dem.	Nichols, Rep.	Gardner, Pro.	Madden, Dem.	Hawkins, Rep.
Deerfield.....	238	134	38	240	136	248	130	32	243	128
Landis—1st Dist.....	41	38	25	39	41	41	42	21	65	12
2d Dist.....	187	255	133	190	260	317	150	109	190	255
3d Dist.....	169	259	130	169	261	281	165	110	182	255
4th Dist	25	67	23	26	72	44	49	22	26	63
	422	619	311	424	634	683	406	262	463	585
Maurice River—										
1st Dist.....	66	127	35	70	125	66	129	31	121	70
2d Dist... ..	131	91	48	134	93	121	104	41	134	89
Millville—1st Ward....	180	297	86	194	280	263	141	146	185	250
2d Ward ...	99	190	65	99	192	134	122	87	118	181
3d Ward....	253	152	104	262	151	258	148	96	265	137
4th Ward....	106	197	56	104	200	172	111	68	101	197
	638	836	311	659	823	827	522	397	669	765
	1495	1807	743	1527	1811	1945	1291	763	1630	1637
Majority.....	312			284		654		7		
	3124	3784	1878	3191	3824	3696	3227	1807		
Majority in county...	660			633		469				
Nicholson, Pro., for Congress, 692; Jones, Pro., for Assembly, 738.										
Total Prohibition vote for Congress in county, 1,713.										

Nicholson, Pro., for Congress, 692; Jones, Pro., for Assembly, 738.
Total Prohibition vote for Congress in county, 1,713.

Essex County.

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'y.—

1st DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Haynes, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Beckmeyer, Labor.	Ahlborn, Dem.	Underhill, Rep.	Brady, Labor.
Belleville—1st Dist....	108	177	55	98	154	47	41	101	163	26
2d Dist....	167	101	27	106	82	22	87	110	82	78
Bloomfield—1st Dist...	125	263	67	89	243	71	50	108	232	49
2d Dist...	64	132	23	43	123	19	36	76	92	27
3d Dist...	144	202	95	91	162	67	140	121	135	131
	333	597	185	223	528	157	226	305	459	207
Caldwell—1st Dist.....	176	173	51	163	159	51	22	190	140	14
2d Dist.....	112	105	71	115	100	73	.....	114	97	.....
Franklin.....	91	149	51	76	140	57	24	67	163	21
Montclair—1st Dist....	147	250	38	119	242	47	32	148	217	27
2d Dist....	219	251	95	174	227	94	64	222	196	50
	1353	1803	573	1074	1632	548	496	1257	1517	423
Majority.....		450			558				260	

Merritt, Pro., for Assembly, 570.

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'y.—

2D DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Haynes, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Beckmeyer, Labor.	Denny, Dem.	Peck, Rep.	Balbach, Ind. Dem.
East Orange—										
1st Ward.....	75	127	47	22	95	32	103	107	105	9
2d Ward.....	103	299	79	88	296	79	16	79	298	21
3d Ward.....	95	259	55	63	257	58	40	80	267	15
4th Ward.....	90	289	85	71	288	78	29	77	290	19
	363	974	266	244	936	247	188	343	960	64
Orange—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist....	77	164	49	48	155	41	56	71	166	26
1st Ward, 2d Dist....	204	120	21	71	108	18	165	207	118	20
2d Ward, 1st Dist....	165	109	32	82	102	29	134	186	100	24
2d Ward, 2d Dist....	152	143	51	71	122	43	128	176	127	19
3d Ward, 1st Dist....	338	170	46	150	141	44	246	349	150	42
3d Ward, 2d Dist....	287	109	31	112	75	21	262	352	79	21
	1223	815	230	534	703	196	991	1341	740	152
	1586	1789	496	778	1639	443	1179	1684	1700	216
Majority.....		203			861				16	

Ferry, Pro., for Assembly, 423.

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'y.—

8D DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Haynes, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Beckmeyer, Labor.	Wonderly, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Pearsall, Pro.
Clinton—1st Dist.....	163	244	78	156	228	67	32	165	243	74
2d Dist.....	40	51	5	39	51	5	.....	39	52	4
Livingston.....	76	171	22	83	162	20	.....	59	185	23
Milburn.....	142	139	76	74	111	31	155	154	161	36
Newark—										
14th Ward, 1st Dist...	89	290	50	75	282	48	18	98	272	54
14th Ward, 2d Dist...	74	279	35	71	271	34	6	76	261	43
South Orange—										
1st Dist.....	210	158	88	177	143	80	57	208	168	80
2d Dist.....	76	58	34	77	52	34	5	77	57	34
West Orange—										
1st Dist.....	121	100	31	73	87	.....	67	89	130	22
2d Dist.....	90	90	18	62	79	16	47	65	120	14
	1081	1580	437	887	1466	335	387	1030	1649	384
Majority.....		499			579				619	

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'y.—

4TH DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Haynes, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Beckmeyer, Labor.	Carr, Dem.	Hill, Rep.	Crane, Pro.
Newark—										
8th Ward, 1st Dist..	174	197	49	129	172	32	97	220	178	33
8th Ward, 2d Dist..	270	140	18	200	119	12	124	323	119	13
8th Ward, 3d Dist..	109	363	83	91	344	81	34	136	346	74
8th Ward, 4th Dist..	62	183	45	35	134	36	82	108	144	36
8th Ward, 5th Dist..	169	280	57	104	226	37	152	243	235	44
8th Ward, 6th Dist..	180	265	40	160	246	32	52	205	255	29
11th Ward, 1st Dist..	91	196	49	85	187	41	25	98	194	45
11th Ward, 2d Dist..	92	262	73	71	256	65	49	103	261	68
11th Ward, 3d Dist..	259	92	11	207	71	6	79	279	79	6
11th Ward, 4th Dist..	131	130	14	117	119	12	39	148	127	10
	1537	2108	439	1199	1874	354	733	1863	1938	358
Majority		571			675				75	

—Gov.— —CON.— —Ass'y.—

5TH DISTRICT.

Newark—	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Haynes, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Beckmeyer, Labor.	Barrett, Dem.	Smith, Rep.	Day, Pro.
1st Ward, 1st Dist..	162	209	42	139	196	40	39	173	202	37
1st Ward, 2d Dist..	239	240	28	218	247	22	22	257	239	17
1st Ward, 3d Dist..	176	156	27	152	146	20	48	194	147	21
1st Ward, 4th Dist..	103	124	25	79	117	21	36	113	115	21
4th Ward, 1st Dist..	293	206	14	266	199	12	38	299	203	10
4th Ward, 2d Dist..	317	178	24	301	176	15	31	328	172	18
4th Ward, 3d Dist..	170	188	22	159	188	20	26	170	195	21
15th Ward, 1st Dist..	208	232	37	159	211	23	87	221	220	19
15th Ward, 2d Dist..	228	182	18	190	176	13	65	290	125	14
15th Ward, 3d Dist..	186	202	29	153	175	27	65	204	194	20
	2077	1917	266	1816	1831	213	457	2249	1812	198
Majority.....	160				15			437		

—Gov.— —CON.— —Ass'y.—

6TH DISTRICT.

Newark—	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Haynes, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Beckmeyer, Labor.	Crane, Dem.	Ward, Rep.	Haines, Labor.
2d Ward, 1st Dist....	174	213	33	160	205	27	31	164	230	14
2d Ward, 2d Dist....	78	131	16	74	132	10	13	76	133	10
2d Ward, 3d Dist....	373	182	11	340	192	9	39	370	179	20
2d Ward, 4th Dist....	285	192	24	265	194	15	34	283	196	20
3d Ward, 1st Dist....	158	246	30	130	245	26	54	140	258	37
3d Ward, 2d Dist....	136	216	28	136	191	26	31	119	222	20
3d Ward, 3d Dist....	142	252	37	119	240	29	40	144	243	23
7th Ward, 1st Dist....	383	159	27	342	136	17	92	357	170	48
	1729	1591	206	1566	1535	159	334	1653	1631	192
Majority.....	138			31				22		

Condit, Pro., for Assembly, 130.

—Gov.— —CON.— —Ass'y.—

7TH DISTRICT.

Newark—	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Haynes, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Beckmeyer, Labor.	McDermitt, Dem.	Smalley, Rep.	Isley, Pro.
6th Ward, 1st Dist...	203	242	33	181	229	26	63	163	309	21
6th Ward, 2d Dist...	341	123	2	285	130	1	83	314	167	1
6th Ward, 3d Dist...	313	285	6	259	261	4	141	262	355	4
6th Ward, 4th Dist...	214	162	9	189	161	2	83	205	220	2
6th Ward, 5th Dist...	157	180	2	127	170	2	70	145	211	2
6th Ward, 6th Dist...	166	179	14	136	176	14	67	164	205	13
6th Ward, 7th Dist...	217	129	19	188	119	17	52	194	153	19
7th Ward, 2d Dist...	386	108	20	328	97	13	77	374	116	14
7th Ward, 3d Dist...	352	56	12	262	40	6	119	341	69	5
	2349	1464	117	1955	1383	85	755	2162	1805	81
Majority.....	885			572				357		

—Gov.— —CON.— —Ass'y.—

8TH DISTRICT.

Newark—	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Haynes, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Beckmeyer, Labor.	Peal, Dem.	Black, Rep.	Bonnet, Jr., Labor.
13th Ward, 1st Dist..	226	234	14	188	220	8	76	213	226	41
13th Ward, 2d Dist..	305	202	.....	253	210	1	87	279	205	63
13th Ward, 3d Dist..	277	143	1	246	133	1	66	251	134	51
13th Ward, 4th Dist..	297	170	2	249	171	1	98	258	167	93
13th Ward, 5th Dist..	249	168	1	195	178	1	84	232	162	60
13th Ward, 6th Dist..	193	278	38	157	266	37	79	164	271	61
13th Ward, 7th Dist..	324	279	8	266	260	5	136	309	257	90
	1871	1474	64	1554	1438	54	626	1706	1422	459
Majority.....	397			116				284		
Voegtlen, Pro., for Assembly, 61.										

—Gov.— —CON.— —Ass'y.—

9TH DISTRICT.

Newark—	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Haynes, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Beckmeyer, Labor.	Boughner, Dem.	Marlatt, Rep.	Adams, Pro.
9th Ward, 1st Dist..	126	239	42	101	227	33	49	134	235	36
9th Ward, 2d Dist..	101	306	44	88	304	34	28	112	308	34
9th Ward, 3d Dist..	115	312	29	94	315	22	23	117	314	24
10th Ward, 1st Dist..	233	235	36	187	214	31	81	260	226	18
10th Ward, 2d Dist..	243	241	40	187	234	38	85	254	252	30
10th Ward, 3d Dist..	148	121	16	105	110	10	79	174	113	12
10th Ward, 4th Dist..	205	148	7	163	135	8	59	200	152	6
10th Ward, 5th Dist..	316	186	7	255	170	5	93	317	189	5
	1487	1788	221	1185	1709	181	497	1568	1789	165
Majority.....		301			524				221	

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'Y.—

10TH DISTRICT.

Newark—	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Haynes, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Beckmeyer, Labor.	Harrigan, Dem.	Herold, Rep.
5th Ward, 1st Dist ..	327	225	37	259	210	28	95	238	232
5th Ward, 2d Dist ..	292	209	22	241	205	16	73	199	233
12th Ward, 1st Dist....	422	60	4	275	61	3	164	239	61
12th Ward, 2d Dist....	450	116	2	335	110	1	131	321	134
12th Ward, 3d Dist....	292	245	2	204	219	2	142	179	266
12th Ward, 4th Dist....	448	61	2	277	67	1	187	250	113
12th Ward, 5th Dist...	164	119	8	114	113	6	75	96	132
	2395	1035	77	1705	985	57	867	1522	1171
Majority.....	1360			720				351	
	17465	16549	2896	13719	15492	2429	6331		
Majority in county....	916			1773					

For Assembly, Edwards, Pro., 61; McGrath, Labor, 832.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK.

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'Y.—

Newark—	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Labor.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Labor.
1st Ward.....	680	729	122	588	706	145	737	703	96	.....
2d Ward.....	910	718	84	839	723	117	893	738	47	64
3d Ward.....	436	714	95	385	676	125	403	723	78	80
4th Ward.....	780	572	60	726	563	95	797	570	49	.....
5th Ward.....	619	434	59	500	415	168	437	465	47	165
6th Ward.....	1611	1300	85	1365	1246	559	1447	1620	62	.....
7th Ward.....	1121	323	59	932	273	288	1072	255	24	48
8th Ward.....	964	1428	292	719	1241	541	1235	1277	229	.....
9th Ward.....	342	857	115	283	846	100	363	857	94	.....
10th Ward.....	1145	931	106	902	863	397	1205	932	71	.....
11th Ward.....	573	680	147	480	633	192	628	661	129	.....
12th Ward.....	1776	601	18	1205	570	699	1085	706	14	667
13th Ward.....	1871	1474	64	1554	1438	626	1706	1422	61	459
14th Ward.....	163	569	85	146	553	24	174	533	97	.....
15th Ward.....	617	616	84	502	562	217	715	539	53	.....
	13608	11946	1475	11126	11308	4293	11297	12001	1151	1483
Majority.....	1662				182			704		

Prohibition vote for Congress, 1,185.

Gloucester County.

	—Gov.—			—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Wescott, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Locke, Dem.	Roe, Rep.	Turner, Pro.
Clayton.....	180	247	58	183	249	49	183	253	49
Deptford.....	135	221	35	138	227	24	131	247	9
East Greenwich.....	94	172	22	95	174	18	99	174	14
Franklin.....	263	180	38	265	178	36	289	165	30
Glassboro.....	173	281	56	212	242	50	210	248	47
Greenwich.....	193	214	37	195	219	29	214	205	26
Harrison.....	107	168	115	111	175	104	135	165	88
Logan.....	227	107	48	225	114	43	254	97	33
Mantua.....	220	126	46	225	127	40	236	124	33
Monroe.....	179	208	53	208	193	42	188	213	39
South Harrison.....	92	129	42	97	130	36	97	137	29
Washington.....	154	112	16	156	111	14	161	108	11
West Deptford.....	102	182	15	103	182	13	116	176	8
Woolwich.....	171	267	51	173	270	43	196	253	37
Woodbury—1st Ward.....	55	121	31	56	139	11	75	120	5
2d Ward.....	104	183	39	109	196	21	111	195	15
3d Ward.....	115	130	17	112	139	11	129	117	11
	274	434	87	277	474	43	315	432	31
	2564	3048	719	2663	3065	584	2824	2997	484
Majority in county.....		484			402			173	

Hudson County.

1ST DISTRICT.										
Jersey City—	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McAdoo, Dem.	Hammerschlag, Rep.	Kerr, Ind. Dem.	Edwards, Dem.	Wiggins, Rep.	McLaughlin, Dem.	Ramsey, Rep.
1st Precinct.....	209	194	4	202	185	16	240	162	259	143
2d Precinct	139	72	12	136	71	7	127	83	150	64
3d Precinct	307	185	15	272	194	25	284	212	223	272
4th Precinct	93	133	9	100	125	4	102	125	102	122
5th Precinct.....	150	86	10	142	86	13	136	100	151	85
6th Precinct.....	120	158	20	111	159	14	105	176	145	134
7th Precinct	133	110	17	134	103	7	128	110	154	90
8th Precinct.....	210	309	26	194	305	22	169	350	219	293
	1361	1247	113	1291	1228	108	1291	1318	1403	1203
Majority.....	114			63				27	200	

Kennedy, Pro., for Congress, 82; Gordy, Pro., for Senator, 97; Coe, Pro., for Assembly, 88.

—GOV.— —CON.— —SEN.— —ASS'Y.—

2D DISTRICT.

Jersey City—	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McAdoo, Dem.	Hammerschlag, Rep.	Kerr, Ind. Dem.	Edwards, Dem.	Wiggins, Rep.	Tumulty, Dem.	Feeley, Ind. Dem.
1st Precinct.....	221	122	3	240	85	6	256	78	106	218
2d Precinct.....	385	77	6	380	79	6	377	80	264	206
3d Precinct.....	97	37	2	94	37	2	95	36	12	122
4th Precinct.....	276	142	.....	250	144	15	251	160	210	200
5th Precinct.....	229	58	2	205	66	17	206	83	205	76
6th Precinct.....	237	34	2	231	39	2	226	44	142	129
7th Precinct.....	449	70	1	428	70	.....	410	104	433	89
8th Precinct.....	268	87	2	259	88	10	259	95	152	190
	2162	627	18	2087	608	58	2080	680	1524	1221
Majority	1535			1479			1400		303	

Kennedy, Pro., for Congress, 7; Gordy, Pro., for Senator, 17; Clark, Pro., for Assembly, 8.

—GOV.— —CON.— —SEN.— —ASS'Y.—

3D DISTRICT.

Jersey City—	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McAdoo, Dem.	Hammerschlag, Rep.	Kerr, Ind. Dem.	Edwards, Dem.	Wiggins, Rep.	Hoos, Dem.	Dickinson, Rep.
1st Precinct.....	140	130	7	133	132	5	127	145	136	127
2d Precinct.....	153	127	10	130	136	14	135	147	143	134
3d Precinct.....	146	163	18	144	146	24	120	190	156	158
4th Precinct.....	167	157	20	139	159	24	151	174	150	172
5th Precinct.....	87	195	30	72	200	15	71	213	100	181
6th Precinct.....	118	198	32	120	193	11	112	214	149	173
7th Precinct.....	173	219	16	176	216	6	161	236	186	209
8th Precinct.....	227	263	41	206	268	33	206	297	220	282
	1211	1452	174	1120	1450	132	1083	1616	1240	1436
Majority		241			330			533		196

Kennedy, Pro., for Congress, 127; Gordy, Pro., for Senator, 130; Nevins, Pro., for Assembly, 131.

—Gov.— —CON.— —SEN.— —Ass'Y.—

4TH DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McAdoo, Dem.	Hammerschlag, Rep.	Kerr, Ind. Dem.	Edwards, Dem.	Wiggins, Rep.	Heppenheimer, Dem.	Van Derzee, Rep.
Jersey City—										
1st Precinct.....	269	189	8	223	209	26	237	224	281	175
2d Precinct.....	386	240	9	318	287	15	362	266	419	210
3d Precinct.....	251	246	28	186	240	69	231	270	279	201
4th Precinct.....	267	139	14	182	140	86	250	160	281	122
5th Precinct.....	210	127	9	174	120	44	203	138	209	130
6th Precinct.....	243	162	4	217	173	17	208	189	261	148
	1626	1103	72	1300	1169	257	1491	1247	1730	986
Majority.....	523			131			244		744	

Kennedy, Pro., for Congress, 62; Gordy, Pro., for Senator, 62; Segune, Pro., for Assembly, 102.

—Gov.— —CON.— —SEN.— —Ass'Y.—

5TH DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McAdoo, Dem.	Hammerschlag, Rep.	Kerr, Ind. Dem.	Edwards, Dem.	Wiggins, Rep.	Pearson, Dem.	Levering, Rep.
Jersey City—										
1st Precinct.....	324	350	43	262	361	72	311	379	342	354
2d Precinct.....	164	217	28	141	217	30	158	229	174	209
3d Precinct.....	272	377	37	247	377	34	256	402	350	305
4th Precinct.....	278	377	35	266	366	29	273	389	399	268
5th Precinct.....	164	204	19	150	210	9	176	199	223	144
	1202	1525	162	1066	1531	174	1174	1598	1488	1289
Majority.....		323			465			424	208	

Kennedy, Pro., for Congress, 109; Gordy, Pro., for Senator, 123; Barr, Pro., for Assembly, 99.

—GOV.— —CON.— —SEN.— —ASS'Y.—

6TH DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McAdoo, Dem.	Hammerschlag, Rep.	Kerr, Ind. Dem.	Edwards, Dem.	Wiggins, Rep.	Hudspeth, Dem.	Fuller, Rep.
Jersey City—										
1st Precinct.....	186	244	14	173	239	20	209	221	166	265
2d Precinct.....	183	211	3	163	203	26	216	176	177	213
3d Precinct.....	168	200	9	130	194	40	168	198	151	217
4th Precinct.....	121	158	17	106	165	15	115	168	116	167
5th Precinct.....	155	148	3	143	146	14	153	150	170	133
6th Precinct.....	121	205	22	100	202	23	122	207	144	185
7th Precinct.....	205	166	14	164	175	34	184	189	211	163
8th Precinct.....	242	206	45	156	232	73	228	227	292	173
	1381	1538	127	1135	1556	245	1395	1536	1427	1516
Bayonne—										
1st Ward...	188	168	14	134	165	58	180	175	178	179
2d Ward...	278	212	52	249	205	42	279	223	244	261
3d Ward...	149	157	32	125	132	54	178	136	156	157
4th Ward...	353	51	8	273	.....	85	355	50	325	84
5th Ward...	233	51	3	204	55	23	241	44	197	86
	1201	639	109	985	557	262	1233	628	1100	767
	2582	2177	236	2120	2113	507	2628	2164	2527	2283
Majority.....	405			7			464		244	

Kennedy, Pro., for Congress, 176; Gordy, Pro., for Senator, 162; Crowen, Pro., for Assembly, 154.

—GOV.— —CON.— —SEN.— —ASS'Y.—

7TH DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	McAdoo, Dem.	Hammerschlag, Rep.	Kerr, Ind. Dem.	Edwards, Dem.	Wiggins, Rep.	Feeny, Dem.	McDonald, Ind. Dem.	Londrigan, Ind. Dem.
Jersey City—										
1st Precinct.....	167	57	157	58	.....	156	66	154	64	.....
2d Precinct.....	409	27	374	26	36	369	55	311	115	6
3d Precinct.....	478	76	447	73	24	436	104	414	118	4
4th Precinct.....	217	45	212	44	5	193	59	207	47	.....
5th Precinct.....	321	16	265	22	51	239	93	160	172	.....
6th Precinct.....	531	63	485	68	41	510	85	323	261	4
	2123	284	1940	291	157	1903	462	1569	777	14
Hoboken—										
1st Ward, 4th Prec...	194	38	123	37	72	166	65	166	23	27
3d Ward, 1st Prec...	292	62	139	72	144	190	167	121	15	201
3d Ward, 2d Prec...	367	24	149	37	207	202	188	161	19	208
4th Ward, 1st Prec...	254	25	140	45	94	184	97	113	148	16
4th Ward, 2d Prec...	272	53	137	65	122	171	150	180	93	49
4th Ward, 3d Prec...	376	65	139	92	211	288	155	214	162	62
	3878	551	2767	639	1007	3104	1284	2524	1237	577
Majority.....	3327		2128			1820		1287		

Fisk, Pro., for Governor, 42; Kennedy, Pro., for Congress, 34; Gordy, Pro., for Senator, 37; Wescott, Pro., for Assembly, 32.

ELECTION RETURNS.

—Gov.— —CON.— —SEN.— —Ass'y.—

8TH DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McAdoo, Dem.	Hammerschlag, Rep.	Kerr, Ind. Dem.	Edwards, Dem.	Wiggins, Rep.	Noonan, Jr., Dem.	Heritage, Rep.
Jersey City—										
1st Precinct.....	230	53	8	212	61	6	108	69	180	76
2d Precinct.....	132	66	6	170	63	15	167	80	181	65
3d Precinct.....	227	78	2	226	76	7	218	87	213	78
4th Precinct.....	145	47	6	119	51	23	137	57	135	51
5th Precinct.....	116	38	5	76	40	38	99	51	118	30
6th Precinct.....	324	105	8	228	128	75	296	134	302	117
7th Precinct.....	83	89	1	74	92	7	85	89	79	93
	1307	476	36	1105	511	171	1110	567	1208	510
Harrison—1st Ward....	198	18	9	162	16	40	203	18	178	24
2d Ward....	143	18	3	105	21	35	142	19	141	20
3d Ward....	112	97	19	67	119	27	109	112	91	97
4th Ward....	235	40	24	148	44	64	234	39	206	55
	688	173	55	482	200	166	688	188	616	196
Kearny	172	142	65	164	111	63	167	147	155	119
	2167	791	156	1751	822	400	1965	902	1979	825
Majority	1376			929			1063		1154	

Kennedy, Pro., for Congress, 116; Gordy, Pro., for Senator, 136; Bird, Pro., for Assembly, 186.

—Gov.— —CON.— —SEN.— —Ass'y.—

9TH DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McAdoo, Dem.	Hammerschlag, Rep.	Kerr, Ind. Dem.	Edwards, Dem.	Wiggins, Rep.	Besson, Dem.	Letts, Rep.
Hoboken—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist....	163	61	3	73	54	97	84	142	101	118
1st Ward, 2d Dist....	154	80	6	93	81	59	95	137	100	129
1st Ward, 3d Dist....	148	42	5	77	36	74	92	97	94	97
2d Ward, 1st Dist....	206	77	7	108	85	89	113	174	86	191
2d Ward, 2d Dist....	205	109	8	126	118	70	130	187	135	177
3d Ward, 3d Dist....	187	121	16	102	121	88	102	213	69	240
3d Ward, 4th Dist....	265	131	30	152	132	118	173	232	157	241
	1328	621	75	731	627	595	789	1182	742	1193
Majority.....	707			104				393		451

Kennedy, Pro., for Congress, 41; Gordy, Pro., for Senator, 33; Lamb, Pro., for Assembly, 63.

—Gov.— —CON.— —SEN.— —Ass'y.—

10TH DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	McAdoo, Dem.	Hammersehlag, Rep.	Kerr, Ind. Dem.	Edwards, Dem.	Wiggins, Rep.	Lennon, Dem.	Riston, Rep.
Guttenberg.....	106	140	98	147	4	106	144	136	110
North Bergen—									
North Dist.....	174	51	158	51	15	171	54	173	49
South Dist.....	149	53	77	68	59	136	67	148	52
Town of Union—									
1st Dist.....	217	67	157	95	30	191	95	206	78
2d Dist.....	261	180	213	221	22	249	203	248	203
3d Dist.....	167	149	123	180	21	155	172	161	163
	645	396	498	496	73	595	470	615	444
Union Twp.....	128	90	94	99	24	122	94	119	87
Weehawken.....	211	58	171	54	48	216	55	208	59
West Hoboken—									
North Dist.....	252	164	151	207	63	224	195	239	178
South Dist.....	357	119	208	126	144	353	128	354	124
	2022	1071	1455	1248	430	1923	1207	1992	1103
Majority.....	951		207			716		889	
	19539	11165	15688	11435	3668	17628	13198		
Majority in county..	8374		4253			4430			

Fisk, Pro., for Governor, 1,067; Kennedy, Pro., for Congress, 6;
 Gordy, Pro., for Senator, 6; Johnson, Pro., for Assembly, 4.
 Total Prohibition vote for Congress in county, 760; for Senator, 803.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.

—Gov.— —CON.— —SEN.— —Ass'y.—

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Hoboken—1st Ward...	659	221	18	668	208	11	437	441	511	344
2d Ward...	411	186	15	393	203	11	243	361	221	368
3d Ward...	1111	338	48	1099	362	24	667	800	951	481
4th Ward...	902	143	4	843	202	1	643	402	1037	.....
	3083	888	85	3003	975	47	1990	2004	2720	1193
Majority.....	2195			2028				14	1527	

Prohibition vote for Senator, 38; for Assembly, 65.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF JERSEY CITY.

	—Gov.—			—CON.—			—SEN.—		—Ass'y.—	
Jersey City—	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
1st Dist.....	1361	1247	113	1399	1228	82	1291	1318	1403	1203
2d Dist.....	2162	627	18	2145	608	7	2080	680	2745	.....
3d Dist.....	1211	1452	174	1252	1450	127	1083	1616	1240	1436
4th Dist.....	1626	1103	72	1557	1169	62	1491	1247	1370	986
5th Dist.....	1202	1525	162	1240	1531	109	1174	1598	1488	1280
6th Dist.....	1381	1538	127	1380	1556	90	1395	1536	1427	1516
7th Dist.....	2123	284	32	2097	291	28	1903	462	2360	.....
8th Dist.....	1307	476	36	1276	511	24	1110	567	1208	510
	12373	8252	734	12346	8344	529	11527	9024	13241	6931
Majority.....	4121			4002			2503		6310	

Prohibition vote for Senator, 575; for Assembly, 572.

Hunterdon County.

	—Gov.—			—CON.—			—Ass'y.—		
1st DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howe, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Pideock, Dem.	Van Blarcom, Rep.	Morrow, Pro.	Arnwine, Dem.	Van Seiver, Rep.	Schenck, Pro.
Delaware—North Dist.....	263	103	26	180	164	25	209	151	25
South Dist.....	192	118	25	153	145	23	157	149	24
East Amwell.....	185	147	6	149	179	5	181	150	5
Kingwood.....	217	121	26	198	134	25	236	104	22
Frenchtown.....	109	113	57	92	118	60	109	111	55
Lambertville—1st Ward.....	194	71	6	163	101	6	162	102	7
2d Ward.....	139	110	21	89	159	19	100	150	19
3d Ward.....	172	163	56	118	208	50	144	194	52
	505	344	83	370	468	75	406	446	78
Raritan—East Dist.....	229	174	46	199	203	42	219	177	52
West Dist.....	264	206	60	226	237	54	247	201	81
West Amwell.....	105	66	13	70	76	12	105	64	13
	2069	1392	342	1637	1724	321	1869	1553	355
Majority.....	677				87		316		

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'y.—

2D DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Pidcock, Dem.	Van Blarcom, Rep.	Morrow, Pro.	Wolverton, Dem.	LaRue, Rep.	Johnston, Pro.	Wells, Labor.
Alexandria.....	206	60	21	210	56	20	208	60	20	.....
Bethlehem—E. Dist...	157	90	57	138	103	54	151	66	39	45
W. Dist...	192	85	28	176	94	29	189	75	30	10
Clinton, Town of.	92	108	39	97	105	35	118	82	38	2
Clinton Twp.....	230	155	70	203	173	71	160	233	55	1
High Bridge.....	195	147	94	199	141	95	152	120	107	56
Holland.....	187	171	15	171	179	14	179	179	14	.....
Franklin.....	159	88	65	153	89	67	158	87	.....	65
Lebanon—East Dist...	108	59	28	114	51	29	102	69	24	.....
West Dist...	148	133	44	134	146	40	125	102	30	65
Readington—N. Dist...	239	135	44	240	134	38	229	145	43	.....
S. Dist...	162	118	12	159	119	8	166	103	11	.....
Tewksbury.....	266	99	106	257	108	96	260	99	106	.....
Union.....	166	53	28	138	72	35	163	52	32	.....
	2507	1501	651	2389	1570	631	2360	1472	549	244
Majority.....	1006			819			888			
	4576	2893	993	4026	3294	952				
Majority in county..	1683			732						

Mercer County.

—Gov.— —Con.— —SEN.— —Ass'y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Reed, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Scudder, Dem.	Rue, Rep.	Wright, Dem.	Hutchinson, Rep.
Ewing.....	214	217	8	214	224	239	201	220	217
Hamilton—North Dist.....	169	258	55	165	273	164	276	164	269
South Dist.....	102	163	32	103	164	109	164	104	164
Hopewell—East Dist.	219	161	6	219	164	226	159	220	163
West Dist.....	58	150	30	58	151	65	147	60	149
Central Dist.....	174	199	53	175	208	186	200	182	198
	451	510	89	452	523	477	506	462	510
East Windsor—North Dist..	109	134	52	110	141	115	137	108	125
South Dist..	118	160	60	121	163	129	157	112	156
Lawrence.....	137	225	4	138	227	127	237	140	221
Millham.....	240	219	3	212	250	246	215	249	205
Princeton—1st Dist.....	210	219	31	206	228	212	230	216	217
2d Dist.....	199	227	49	192	243	203	237	210	227
Washington.....	126	125	46	127	129	129	133	127	127
West Windsor.....	159	176	20	164	176	151	201	168	170
	2234	2633	449	2204	2741	2301	2694	2280	2608
Majority....		399			537		393		328

Brown, Pro., for Congress, 369; Withington, Pro., for Senator, 332; Allen, Pro., for Assembly, 407.

—Gov.— —CON.— —SEN.— —Ass'Y.—

2D DISTRICT.

Trenton—

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Reed, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Scudder, Dem.	Rue, Rep.	Withington, Pro.	Walter, Dem.	Jones, Rep.
1st Ward, 1st Dist...	160	239	17	152	256	168	242	6	178	226
1st Ward, 2d Dist...	90	161	12	82	174	97	160	.....	95	156
1st Ward, 3d Dist...	148	233	10	124	266	148	237	8	153	232
2d Ward, 1st Dist...	185	182	11	180	192	191	184	5	185	184
2d Ward, 2d Dist...	119	171	10	118	175	120	173	6	123	164
5th Ward, 1st Dist...	149	172	12	143	181	155	176	6	150	173
5th Ward, 2d Dist...	157	190	18	150	206	162	194	9	170	184
5th Ward, 3d Dist...	171	115	6	153	135	166	121	4	181	111
5th Ward, 4th Dist...	179	123	7	162	144	180	125	6	185	122
7th Ward, 1st Dist...	228	134	8	221	146	232	137	2	228	135
7th Ward, 2d Dist...	224	158	13	215	175	224	165	7	217	167
7th Ward, 3d Dist...	284	265	15	280	275	294	259	11	289	264
7th Ward, 4th Dist...	126	160	15	121	168	129	159	11	126	160

	220	2303	154	2101	2493	2266	2332	81	2280	2278
Majority.....		83			392		66		2	

A recount in this district made the vote a tie between Walter and Jones.

Brown, Pro., for Congress, 90; Hannum, Pro., for Assembly, 105.

—Gov.— —CON.— —SEN.— —Ass'Y.—

3D DISTRICT.

Chambersburg—

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Reed, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Scudder, Dem.	Rue, Rep.	Withington, Pro.	Scudder, Dem.	Ossenberg, Rep.
1st Dist.....	285	248	14	268	270	285	250	15	274	264
2d Dist.....	154	279	32	146	296	165	275	27	178	253
3d Dist.....	230	250	37	220	265	238	244	33	230	248
4th Dist.....	112	254	23	110	261	121	247	26	128	238

	781	1031	106	744	1092	809	1016	101	810	1003
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Trenton—

3d Ward, 1st Dist....	121	154	19	120	171	127	162	8	131	153
3d Ward, 2d Dist....	112	210	23	117	216	119	216	10	122	207
3d Ward, 3d Dist....	152	101	9	142	114	151	106	5	130	124
3d Ward, 4th Dist....	323	183	6	306	203	328	181	6	282	225
4th Ward, 1st Dist....	213	232	13	206	246	221	229	10	229	218
4th Ward, 2d Dist....	336	162	12	316	185	342	159	9	346	151
6th Ward.....	252	173	7	238	191	268	165	2	245	182

	2290	2246	195	2189	2418	2365	2234	151	2295	2263
Majority.....	44				229	131			32	

	6744	7182	798	6194	7652	6932	7260	564		
Majority in county...		438			1158		328			

Brown, Pro., for Congress, 142; Seward, Pro., for Assembly, 157.

Total Prohibition vote for Congress in county, 601.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF TRENTON.

—Gov.— —Con.— —Sen.— —Ass'y.—

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Trenton—1st Ward....	398	633	39	358	696	413	639	14	426	614
2d Ward....	304	353	21	298	367	311	357	11	300	348
3d Ward....	708	648	57	685	704	725	665	29	665	709
4th Ward....	549	394	25	522	431	563	388	19	575	369
5th Ward....	656	600	43	608	666	663	616	25	686	590
6th Ward....	252	173	7	238	191	263	165	2	245	182
7th Ward....	862	717	51	837	764	879	720	31	860	726
	3729	3518	243	3546	3819	3822	3550	131	3757	3538
Majority.....	211				273	272			219	

Prohibition vote for Congress, 140; for Assembly, 161.

Middlesex County.

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McMahon, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Parker, Pro.	Hommann, Dem.	Ten Broeck, Rep.	Adams, Pro.
Perth Amboy—1st Ward....	120	179	42	114	182	41	110	200	31
2d Ward....	257	113	62	253	123	51	229	157	45
3d Ward....	204	101	13	204	101	13	180	126	13
	581	393	117	571	406	105	519	483	89
Piscataway—1st Dist.....	85	181	22	95	175	20	95	175	19
2d Dist.....	110	131	34	105	137	34	114	131	30
Raritan—1st Dist.....	209	170	57	217	162	53	218	163	51
2d Dist.....	134	93	39	135	95	36	143	88	34
Woodbridge—1st Dist.....	169	180	12	152	199	7	104	247	10
2d Dist.....	165	108	4	160	112	3	94	181	2
	1453	1256	285	1435	1286	258	1287	1468	235
Majority.....	197			149				181	

	—Gov.—		—Con.—		—Ass'y.—				
2D DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McMahon, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Parker, Pro.	Mulvey, Dem.	Herbert, Rep.	Cornell, Pro.
East Brunswick—									
1st Dist.....	288	122	16	282	126	13	238	181	4
2d Dist.....	146	72	24	135	77	28	119	100	21
Madison.....	163	127	3	88	189	3	56	212	3
New Brunswick—									
1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	156	90	11	151	94	10	148	101	5
1st Ward, 2d Dist.....	127	124	25	94	155	26	103	138	27
3d Ward.....	265	104	19	233	139	18	250	113	20
6th Ward, 1st Dist.....	305	193	21	301	203	16	344	159	15
6th Ward, 2d Dist.....	20	147	22	220	153	18	222	142	22
Sayreville.....	214	121	1	179	156	1	176	153	1
South Amboy—1st Dist.....	246	99	41	248	103	38	242	120	27
2d Dist.....	146	113	15	156	102	15	151	110	12
	2276	1312	198	2087	1497	186	2049	1529	157
Majority.....	964			590			520		

	—Gov.—		—Con.—		—Ass'y.—			
3D DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McMahon, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Parker, Pro.	Vandenburgh, Rep.	Barclay, Pro.
Cranbury.....	78	248	55	75	253	53	246	87
Monroe—1st Dist.....	58	142	14	56	144	14	169	16
2d Dist.....	148	110	53	146	113	52	124	80
New Brunswick—								
2d Ward, 1st Dist.....	183	223	18	181	225	18	222	24
2d Ward, 2d Dist.....	101	149	31	89	166	26	148	43
4th Ward.....	75	120	17	65	128	18	122	28
5th Ward, 1st Dist.....	188	282	41	173	300	38	287	57
5th Ward, 2d Dist.....	170	223	50	144	248	48	224	57
North Brunswick.....	69	161	9	68	161	10	162	9
South Brunswick—1st Dist.....	113	175	15	104	185	14	182	19
2d Dist.....	95	109	13	83	115	12	112	18
	1278	1942	316	1189	2038	303	1998	438
Majority.....		664			849		1560	
	5007	4510	799	4711	4821	747		
Majority in county.....	497				110			

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

	—Gov.—			—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
New Brunswick—									
1st Ward.....	283	214	36	245	249	36	251	239	32
2d Ward.....	289	372	49	270	391	44	.....	370	67
3d Ward.....	265	104	19	233	139	18	250	113	20
4th Ward.....	75	120	17	65	128	18	.....	122	28
5th Ward.....	358	505	91	317	548	86	.....	511	114
6th Ward.....	525	340	43	521	356	34	566	301	27
	1795	1655	255	1651	1811	236	1067	1656	288
Majority.....	140				160				

Monmouth County.

	—Gov.—			—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Green, Dem.	Howe, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McMahon, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Parker, Pro.	Throckmorton, Dem.	Danser, Pro.	
1ST DISTRICT.									
Howell—East Dist	201	129	26	199	130	25	208	25	
West Dist.....	118	103	65	110	107	67	122	68	
Freehold—1st Dist.....	317	111	76	296	123	71	369	64	
2d Dist.....	313	161	73	304	168	69	379	61	
Manalapan.....	165	250	54	157	253	55	317	54	
Millstone	175	195	39	172	196	39	177	40	
Upper Freehold—1st Dist.....	137	131	13	133	135	13	142	12	
2d Dist.....	78	189	63	79	190	59	81	63	
	1504	1269	409	1450	1302	398	1795	387	
Majority.....	235			148			1408		

	—Gov.—			—CON.—			—Ass'y.—			
2D DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McMahon, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Parker, Pro.	Allen, Dem.	Oviatt, Rep.	Patterson, Ind. Dem.	Barker, Pro.
Atlantic.....	234	97	16	234	99	13	226	93	21	7
Holmdel.....	160	135	14	153	135	17	150	136	11	13
Matawan.....	191	263	43	181	264	38	126	255	83	33
Marlboro.....	146	274	17	142	281	8	132	273	15	13
Neptune—1st Dist.....	226	323	134	225	338	119	36	280	263	103
2d Dist.....	190	314	140	196	333	114	43	268	221	115
Ocean—1st Dist.....	295	216	78	308	223	62	210	227	91	60
2d Dist.....	101	68	33	111	86	25	24	65	115	17
3d Dist.....	248	205	69	250	202	68	180	211	71	60
4th Dist.....	95	90	83	107	94	69	15	103	80	67
	739	579	263	776	605	224	429	606	357	204
Wall—1st Dist.....	239	141	40	243	143	36	249	154	4	16
2d Dist.....	210	177	115	205	189	108	148	258	21	69
	2335	2303	782	2355	2387	677	1539	2323	996	573
Majority.....	32				32			784		

	—Gov.—			—CON.—			—Ass'y.—			
3D DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McMahon, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Parker, Pro.	Pintard, Dem.	Lufburrow, Rep.	Wiedemyer, Ind. Dem.	Hope, Pro.
Eatontown—1st Dist...	80	152	33	79	156	30	58	174	3	26
2d Dist...	81	152	42	78	157	38	78	171	.....	24
Middletown—1st Dist..	146	197	17	153	195	13	138	212	1	10
2d Dist..	180	138	78	184	152	60	199	154	.....	41
3d Dist..	90	151	54	91	149	54	89	155	.....	48
	416	486	149	428	496	127	426	521	1	99
Raritan—1st Dist.....	183	143	87	176	151	79	184	158	.....	70
2d Dist.....	173	146	75	158	159	72	183	158	.....	56
Shrewsbury—										
East Dist.....	179	69	57	182	86	34	163	84	27	24
Middle Dist.....	94	159	108	97	170	91	144	168	2	52
West Dist.....	150	216	88	156	242	55	175	238	8	30
South Dist.....	99	215	46	97	230	31	87	249	.....	22
	522	659	299	532	728	211	569	739	37	128
	1455	1738	685	1451	1847	557	1498	1921	41	403
Majority		283			396			423		
	5294	5310	1876	5256	5536	1632				
Majority in county...		16			280					

Morris County.

—GOV.— —CON.— —SEN.— —Ass'y.—

1st DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howe, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Skinner, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Werts, Dem.	Jenkins, Rep.	Owen, Pro.	Norwood, Rep.	Chapman, Pro.
Montville	63	184	12	63	184	72	174	12	170	39
Chatham—North Dist.	150	145	21	155	147	160	141	14	146	15
South Dist.	227	229	50	224	246	267	203	34	238	47
Hanover—North Dist.	78	199	5	79	196	88	207	4	195	6
South Dist.	221	234	17	222	234	224	232	15	233	17
Morris—East Dist.....	201	244	39	194	247	214	233	37	243	27
West Dist.....	196	165	24	177	160	191	148	24	164	38
North Dist.....	260	222	35	259	222	269	212	35	220	41
South Dist.....	183	129	9	179	131	191	121	9	132	12
	840	760	107	809	760	865	714	105	759	118
Majority	1579	1751	212	1552	1767	1676	1671	184	1741	242
		172			215	5			1499	

Church, Pro., for Congress, 186; Rosevear, Labor, for Senator, 10;
Tidaback, Labor, for Assembly, 27.

—GOV.— —CON.— —SEN.— —Ass'y.—

2d DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howe, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Skinner, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Werts, Dem.	Jenkins, Rep.	Owen, Pro.	Lyons, Rep.	Vanness, Pro.
Boonton	152	331	56	151	332	148	350	39	336	82
Jefferson.....	99	180	8	99	180	113	161	7	179	8
Pequannock.....	174	264	60	159	279	216	242	41	266	59
Rockaway—										
North Dist.....	193	277	46	184	281	205	263	48	268	62
South Dist.....	212	183	45	200	186	209	179	39	177	54
Roxbury	240	173	32	233	187	265	153	27	177	29
Mount Olive.....	172	134	53	170	137	172	137	50	136	64
	1242	1542	300	1196	1582	1328	1485	251	1539	348
Majority		300			386		157		1191	

Church, Pro., for Congress, 292; Rosevear, Labor, for Senator, 15.

ELECTION RETURNS.

	—Gov.—			—CON.—			—SEN.—			—Ass'y.—	
3D DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Skinner, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Werts, Dem.	Jenkins, Rep.	Owen, Pro.	Pitney, Dem.	Apgar, Pro.	
Chester.....	296	185	38	297	185	303	181	35	298	40	
Mendham	159	152	32	161	147	167	147	27	169	59	
Passaic.....	197	112	12	198	115	202	110	9	199	12	
Randolph—											
Central Dist.....	163	181	84	155	190	183	163	61	146	27	
North Dist.....	114	190	118	104	180	122	150	93	86	101	
South Dist.....	142	121	20	141	120	150	112	19	139	21	
	419	492	222	400	490	455	425	173	371	149	
Washington—											
North Dist.....	122	66	32	125	65	132	59	30	125	38	
South Dist.....	194	48	59	194	48	197	48	56	195	64	
	1387	1055	395	1375	1050	1456	970	330	1357	362	
Majority.....	332			325		486			995		
	4208	4348	907	4123	4399	4460	4126	765			
Majority in county...		140			276	334					

Church, Pro., for Congress, 373; Rosevear, Labor, for Senator, 123; Wright, Labor, for Assembly, 314.

Total Prohibition vote for Congress in county, 851; Labor vote for Senator, 148.

Ocean County.

	—Gov.—			—CON.—		—SEN.—		—Ass'y.—		
	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Reed, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Conover, Dem.	Cranmer, Rep.	Emley, Pro.	Wilks, Dem.	Goble, Rep.
Berkeley.....	63	78	8	64	78	65	77	7	71	72
Brick—Burrville Dist..	21	154	9	21	148	27	148	10	8	166
East Dist.....	92	145	24	86	151	85	152	23	83	154
West Dist.....	44	164	27	43	170	49	149	27	36	165
	157	463	60	150	469	161	449	60	127	485
Dover.....	133	347	45	134	353	135	351	40	164	318
Eagleswood.....	44	71	19	43	77	42	81	14	46	74
Jackson.....	186	119	79	180	123	171	125	89	171	125
Lacey.....	35	84	9	35	87	38	83	6	36	85
Manchester.....	74	141	7	92	136	96	134	4	97	130
Ocean.....	48	35	4	48	36	45	41	1	46	35
Plumstead.....	170	167	29	171	171	174	171	22	169	173
Stafford.....	80	87	34	78	91	74	104	25	77	89
Union.....	48	162	11	46	165	43	171	7	47	164
	1038	1754	305	1041	1786	1044	1787	275	1051	1750
Majority in county..		716			745		743			699

Brown, Pro., for Congress, 279; Simpson, Pro., for Assembly, 275.

Passaic County.

—GOV.— —CON.— —Ass'Y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Skinner, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Church, Pro.	Breen, Labor Dem.	Law, Rep.	Vreeland, Pro.
Little Falls.....	97	123	41	92	129	39	100	121	36
Manchester.....	72	169	10	69	175	9	72	170	9
Paterson—									
1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	193	324	43	177	341	36	223	296	28
1st Ward, 2d Dist.....	171	429	35	166	433	29	217	385	22
Pompton.....	95	208	11	94	211	9	98	203	10
Wayne.....	87	176	53	86	184	45	79	186	44
West Milford.....	166	232	51	130	267	49	87	280	53
	881	1661	244	814	1740	216	876	1641	202
Majority.....		780			926			765	

—GOV.— —CON.— —Ass'Y.—

2D DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Skinner, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Church, Pro.	Donohue, Labor Dem.	Brown, Rep.	Clerihew, Pro.	Van Hovenburg, Ind. Dem.
Paterson—										
2d Ward, 1st Dist...	177	337	55	146	367	50	203	211	57	89
2d Ward, 2d Dist...	333	375	71	293	408	58	536	195	45	32
3d Ward, 1st Dist...	136	213	16	128	221	11	105	184	14	60
3d Ward, 2d Dist...	192	374	23	171	392	17	181	297	23	85
3d Ward, 3d Dist...	150	328	52	134	354	36	220	206	32	64
3d Ward, 4th Dist...	90	158	9	84	164	6	94	132	.....	30
6th Ward, 1st Dist...	122	216	6	107	233	3	100	183	12	.....
6th Ward, 2d Dist...	195	195	6	162	222	5	207	164	7	.....
	1395	2196	238	1225	2361	186	1646	1572	190	360
Majority.....		801			1136		74			

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'y.—

3D DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Skinner, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Church, Pro.	Carroll, Labor Dem.	Emley, Rep.	Wells, Pro.
Acquackanonk.....	63	164	15	61	170	13	66	165	12
Paterson—									
4th Ward, 1st Dist.....	95	277	33	74	303	29	67	297	27
4th Ward, 2d Dist.....	160	385	38	129	411	29	207	345	33
4th Ward, 3d Dist.....	62	93	14	51	106	12	82	78	12
5th Ward, 1st Dist.....	283	275	25	244	304	23	378	190	15
5th Ward, 2d Dist.....	336	414	35	297	440	30	586	219	15
Passaic—1st Ward, 1st Dist..	152	109	12	147	113	12	181	93	12
1st Ward, 3d Dist..	154	233	30	143	243	29	188	207	29
2d Ward.....	88	235	46	75	244	50	103	203	63
3d Ward.....	39	109	27	36	113	23	40	100	31
	433	686	115	401	713	114	512	603	135
	1432	2294	275	1257	2447	250	1898	1897	249
Majority.....		862			1190		1		

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'y.—

4TH DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Skinner, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Church, Pro.	Keys, Dem.	Rudy, Rep.	Gould, Pro.	Smith, Labor.
Paterson—										
7th Ward, 1st Dist....	344	122	9	307	151	9	244	69	8	160
7th Ward, 2d Dist....	352	155	2	317	177	.....	205	84	.....	223
8th Ward, 1st Dist ...	392	146	3	341	178	3	189	108	3	242
8th Ward, 2d Dist....	293	116	14	271	135	11	194	82	5	146
8th Ward, 3d Dist....	567	366	11	547	378	9	396	222	7	326
	1948	905	39	1783	1019	32	1228	565	23	1097
Majority.....	1043			764			131			
	5656	7056	796	5079	7567	684				
Majority in county..		1400			2488					

VOTE IN THE CITY OF PATERSON.

	—Gov.—			—Con.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Paterson—1st Ward.....	374	753	78	343	774	65
2d Ward.....	510	712	126	439	775	108
3d Ward.....	568	1073	100	517	1131	70
4th Ward.....	317	755	85	254	820	70
5th Ward.....	619	689	60	541	744	53
6th Ward.....	317	411	12	269	455	8
7th Ward.....	696	277	11	624	328	9
8th Ward.....	1252	628	28	1159	691	23
	4653	5298	500	4146	5718	406
Majority.....		645			1572	

Salem County.

	—Gov.—			—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Wescott, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Newell, Dem.	Whitaker, Rep.	Seagraves, Pro.
Alloway.....	243	106	42	237	128	26	243	120	28
Elsinboro.....	43	80	4	43	81	3	52	71	3
Lower Alloways Creek.....	108	171	34	102	180	31	123	157	33
Lower Penns Neck.....	163	125	31	164	126	30	187	111	20
Mannington.....	102	314	36	104	321	28	116	304	30
Oldmans.....	146	145	37	147	145	36	151	141	34
Pittsgrove.....	273	126	71	271	129	70	276	127	67
Pilesgrove—North Dist.....	114	205	54	116	213	45	127	211	34
South Dist.....	114	205	84	111	214	78	129	199	77
Quinton.....	122	192	22	109	215	10	124	199	14
Salem—									
East Ward, 1st Dist.....	81	123	39	83	130	27	87	129	27
East Ward, 2d Dist.....	147	210	91	138	243	65	170	207	67
West Ward, 1st Dist.....	142	112	53	138	132	38	156	112	39
West Ward, 2d Dist.....	139	118	43	143	123	29	155	113	30
	509	563	226	502	628	159	568	561	163
Upper Penns Neck.....	288	157	90	289	165	81	292	178	64
Upper Pittsgrove.....	211	190	73	211	198	65	209	198	65
	2436	2579	804	2406	2743	662	2597	2577	632
Majority in county.....		143			337		20		

Somerset County.

	—Gov.—	—Con.—	—Ass'y.—						
	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Pidcock, Dem.	Van Blarcom, Rep.	Morrow, Pro.	Pace, Dem.	Conkling, Rep.	McDonald, Pro.
Bedminster.....	283	99	17	206	131	24	284	96	18
Bernards.....	347	158	40	333	162	38	321	190	32
Branchburg.. ..	113	166	33	110	167	30	114	165	33
Bridgewater—1st Dist.....	203	238	41	173	258	37	208	237	33
2d Dist..	160	113	68	133	128	69	162	116	63
3d Dist.....	257	198	31	171	282	31	200	250	32
4th Dist.....	212	201	21	190	220	20	209	213	16
	832	750	161	667	888	157	779	816	144
Franklin—1st Dist.....	96	143	11	101	137	11	92	147	11
2d Dist.....	122	104	21	100	121	20	123	105	17
3d Dist.....	93	119	10	92	118	10	106	107	9
	311	366	42	293	376	41	321	359	37
Hillsboro—1st Dist.....	168	149	16	154	159	13	171	147	15
2d Dist.....	124	199	14	108	210	14	123	196	15
Montgomery.....	163	216	7	167	214	5	171	211	5
North Plainfield—1st Dist..	138	179	30	126	187	26	144	179	26
2d Dist.. ..	110	146	28	107	146	27	111	147	26
Warren.....	107	64	33	98	74	32	100	73	32
	2696	2492	421	2369	2714	407	2639	2579	383
Majority in county.....	204				345		60		

Sussex County.

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'y.—

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Pidcock, Dem.	Van Blarcom, Rep.	Morrow, Pro.	Kinney, Dem.	Lane, Rep.	Roe, Pro.
Andover.....	164	65	23	144	82	21	161	74	21
Byram.....	86	114	50	58	124	50	89	110	51
Frankford.....	159	153	38	150	153	40	146	140	64
Green.....	81	59	8	68	67	7	83	61	6
Hampton.....	99	67	22	78	84	23	90	74	22
Hardyston.....	225	252	25	173	289	26	220	257	25
Lafayette.....	99	108	7	78	126	8	97	108	6
Montague.....	99	40	9	43	94	7	96	42	10
Newton—1st Dist.....	132	132	26	101	164	22	114	155	20
2d Dist.....	189	114	37	144	160	29	156	161	23
Sandyston.....	180	93	7	131	138	7	178	94	8
Sparta.....	252	184	19	229	206	15	253	183	19
Stillwater.....	162	113	39	119	145	41	161	114	39
Vernon.....	184	97	16	175	99	16	185	95	16
Walpack.....	90	32	1	77	40	5	90	33	1
Wantage—East Dist.....	277	145	24	232	165	29	280	142	25
West Dist.....	123	108	22	98	111	25	125	112	17
	2601	1876	373	2098	2247	371	2524	1955	373
Majority in county.....	725				149		569		

Union County.

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McMahon, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Parker, Pro.	Matthews, Dem.	Hoy, Labor Rep.	Mackey, Pro.
Elizabeth—									
1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	212	193	22	199	211	17	178	232	16
1st Ward, 2d Dist.....	165	136	17	161	141	12	120	193	8
1st Ward, 3d Dist.....	199	233	15	213	225	10	161	289	3
2d Ward, 1st Dist.....	409	62	11	403	86	6	345	137	4
2d Ward, 2d Dist.....	425	77	2	446	68	.....	339	121	.....
3d Ward, 1st Dist.....	235	89	2	216	106	1	216	115	1
3d Ward, 2d Dist.....	348	77	4	329	92	3	309	124	3
4th Ward.....	211	189	9	163	233	11	185	215	8
8th Ward.....	317	146	9	263	200	7	298	173	6
	2521	1202	91	2393	1362	67	2201	1599	49
Majority.....	1319			1031			602		

ELECTION RETURNS.

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'y.—

2D DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McMahon, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Parker, Pro.	Morgan, Dem.	Corbin, Rep.	Maxfield, Pro.
Cranford.....	87	100	42	74	103	50	75	117	37
Elizabeth—									
5th Ward, 1st Dist.....	251	211	22	196	254	23	237	229	15
5th Ward, 2d Dist.....	242	228	24	199	267	17	218	267	12
6th Ward.....	160	230	16	103	279	13	130	264	10
7th Ward.....	167	171	16	112	223	11	119	222	11
Linden.....	112	212	10	88	237	8	101	225	6
Springfield.....	31	82	39	27	85	39	27	86	38
Union.....	221	165	9	155	236	4	203	184	6
New Providence.....	65	51	6	60	57	5	55	65	2
Summit.....	206	128	57	207	136	49	220	130	42
	1542	1578	241	1221	1877	219	1385	1789	179
Majority.....		36			656			404	

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'y.—

3D DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	McMahon, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Parker, Pro.	Savage, Dem.	Chamberlain, Rep.	Wilson, Pro.
Clark.....	41	28	1	37	30	1	36	32	1
Fanwood.....	93	133	1	86	135	2	92	132	1
Plainfield—1st Ward.....	151	190	27	142	197	29	157	187	26
2d Ward.....	91	188	46	87	191	46	102	185	38
3d Ward.....	48	198	42	49	192	46	60	189	40
4th Ward.....	244	200	46	220	221	47	246	199	45
	534	776	161	498	801	168	565	760	149
Rahway—									
1st Ward.....	155	129	24	132	144	23	114	175	16
2d Ward.....	154	179	11	142	184	9	155	182	7
3d Ward, 1st Dist.....	129	159	28	120	167	26	109	180	26
3d Ward, 2d Dist.....	81	128	14	61	148	12	70	142	10
4th Ward.....	116	110	26	96	122	28	99	130	24
	635	705	103	551	765	98	547	809	83
Westfield.....	174	242	49	177	240	46	191	240	36
	1477	1884	315	1349	1971	315	1431	1973	270
Majority.....		407			622			542	
	5540	4664	647	4963	5210	601			
Majority in county.....	876				247				

VOTE IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.

	—Gov.—			—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Labor Rep.	Pro.
Elizabeth—1st Ward.....	576	563	54	573	577	39	459	714	27
2d Ward.....	834	139	13	849	154	6	734	258	4
3d Ward.....	583	166	6	545	198	4	525	239	4
4th Ward.....	211	189	9	163	233	11	185	215	8
5th Ward.....	493	439	46	395	521	40	445	496	27
6th Ward.....	160	230	16	103	279	13	130	264	10
7th Ward.....	167	171	16	112	223	11	119	222	11
8th Ward.....	317	146	9	263	200	7	298	173	6
	3341	2043	169	3003	2385	131	2895	2581	97
Majority.....	1298			618			314		

Warren County.

	—Gov.—			—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
1st DISTRICT.	Green, Dem.	Howe, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Pidcock, Dem.	Van Blarcom, Rep.	Morrow, Pro.	Baird, Dem.	Rapp, Rep.	Tunison, Pro.
Allamuchy.....	73	95	3	70	98	3	78	88	4
Frelinghuysen.....	78	136	14	63	145	15	87	133	16
Franklin.....	142	66	84	141	62	85	144	63	85
Greenwich.....	93	60	14	86	66	11	94	60	13
Hackettstown—1st Dist.....	94	95	65	106	82	65	94	88	72
2d Dist.....	114	105	30	111	104	34	119	91	39
Mansfield.....	111	75	98	107	72	98	116	62	102
Independence.....	101	66	22	81	74	32	100	61	27
Oxford—2d Dist.....	221	179	38	135	258	39	146	247	40
Pohatcong.....	139	148	1	134	153	1	133	151	1
Washington Borough—									
East Dist.....	132	95	92	109	130	78	147	78	94
West Dist.....	135	95	65	128	108	59	151	74	70
Washington Twp.....	149	69	48	117	87	57	144	67	54
	1582	1284	574	1388	1439	577	1553	1263	617
Majority.....	298				51		290		

—Gov.— —Con.— —Ass'y.—

2D DISTRICT.

	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Pidcock, Dem.	Van Blarcom, Rep.	Morrow, Pro.	Mutchler, Dem.	Griffith, Rep.	Read, Pro.	Titus, Ind. Dem.
Belvidere.....	170	150	115	103	179	150	171	132	120	10
Blairstown.....	168	158	42	129	189	45	178	134	45	4
Hardwick.....	79	35	12	75	35	17	81	33	13	1
Harmony.....	162	79	15	146	82	18	160	74	13	4
Hope.....	153	139	45	133	153	45	158	126	46	4
Knowlton.....	194	170	19	205	151	22	221	139	23	1
Lopatcong	192	92	8	146	134	10	173	109	6	.....
Oxford—1st Dist.....	216	81	52	148	128	64	220	79	49	.....
Pahaquarry....	61	24	3	34	47	4	74	11	3	.....
Phillipsburg—										
1st Ward.....	215	192	13	189	217	11	206	199	10	5
2d Ward.....	208	138	35	144	192	36	155	202	21	.....
3d Ward.....	253	208	35	227	231	28	165	330	10	.....
4th Ward.....	183	80	14	126	131	15	143	125	10	.....
	859	618	97	686	771	90	669	856	51	5
	2254	1546	408	1805	1869	465	2105	1693	369	29
Majority.....	708				64		412			
	3836	2830	982	3193	3308	1042				
Majority in county..	1006				115					

Recapitulation.

FOR GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	Number of Names on Poll-Books.	Ballots Rejected.	Green, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Scattering.	Pluralities.	
							Democrat.	Republican.
Atlantic.....	4580	11	1885	2212	463	...	.....	327
Bergen.....	6903	14	3542	3007	318	...	535	.....
Burlington..	12975	21	5552	5875	1498	...	.....	323
Camden.....	14486	53	5688	7747	979	...	.....	2059
Cape May.....	2288	3	948	1038	289	...	.....	90
Cumberland.....	8830	22	3124	3784	1878	...	.....	660
Essex.....	38223	68	17465	16549	2896	...	916	.....
Gloucester.....	6357	9	2564	3048	719	...	.....	484
Hudson.....	32030	123	19539	11165	1067	...	8374	.....
Hunterdon..	8493	23	4576	2893	993	...	1683	.....
Mercer.....	14865	17	6744	7182	798	...	.....	438
Middlesex.....	10361	18	5007	4510	799	...	497	.....
Monmouth.....	12570	37	5294	5310	1876	...	.....	16
Morris.....	9533	24	4208	4348	907	...	.....	140
Ocean.....	3134	14	1038	1754	305	...	.....	716
Passaic.....	13786	10	5656	7056	796	...	.....	1400
Salem.....	5836	10	2436	2579	804	...	.....	143
Somerset.....	5637	15	2696	2492	421	...	204	.....
Sussex.....	4871	10	2601	1876	373	...	725	.....
Union.....	10968	18	5540	4664	647	...	876	.....
Warren.....	7696	25	3836	2830	982	...	1006	.....
Plurality.....	234427	545	109939	101919	19808	73	14816	6796
			8020				8020	

CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Wescott, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Pluralities.	
				Dem.	Rep.
Camden.....	5795	7658	853	.....	1863
Cape May.....	958	1057	260	.....	99
Cumberland.....	3191	3824	1713	.....	633
Gloucester.....	2663	3065	584	.. ..	402
Salem.....	2406	2743	662	.....	337
	15013	18347	4072	.....	3334
		3334			

ELECTION RETURNS.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

COUNTIES.	Reed, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic.....	1883	2278	404	.....	395
Burlington.....	5647	6051	1263	.....	404
Mercer.....	6494	7652	601	.....	1158
Ocean.....	1041	1786	279	.....	745
	<hr/> 15065	<hr/> 17767	<hr/> 2547	<hr/>	<hr/> 2702
		2702			

THIRD DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

COUNTIES.	McMahon, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Parker, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Middlesex.....	4711	4821	747	.....	110
Monmouth.....	5256	5536	1632	.....	280
Union	4963	5210	601	.....	247
	<hr/> 14930	<hr/> 15567	<hr/> 2980	<hr/>	<hr/> 637
		637			

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

COUNTIES.	Pidcock, Dem.	Van Blarcom, Rep.	Morrow, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Hunterdon.....	4026	3294	952	732	.....
Somerset.....	2369	2714	407	.....	345
Sussex.....	2098	2247	371	.....	149
Warren	3193	3308	1042	.....	115
	<hr/> 11686	<hr/> 11563	<hr/> 2772	<hr/> 732	<hr/> 609
	123			123	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

COUNTIES.	Skinner, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Church, Pro.	Dem.	Rep.
Bergen.....	3259	3331	245	.....	72
Morris.....	4123	4399	851	.....	276
Passaic.....	5079	7567	684	.....	2488
	<hr/> 12461	<hr/> 15297 2836	<hr/> 1780	<hr/>	<hr/> 2836

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

COUNTY.	Haynes, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Anderson, Pro.	Beckmeyer, Labor.	Dem.	Rep.
Essex.....	13719	15492 1773	2429	6331	.....	1773

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

COUNTY.	McAdoo, Dem.	Hammerschlag, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	Kerr, Ind. Dem.	Dem.	Rep.
Hudson.....	15688 4253	11435	760	3668	4253	.....
Total vote.....		Dem. 102230	Rep. 105468	Pro. 17340	Labor. 6331	

Presidential Vote—1884.

COUNTIES.	By Counties.				Pluralities.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.	Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic.....	1854	2439	247	54	.....	585
Bergen	4327	3688	73	63	639	.....
Burlington	6384	6762	387	155	.....	378
Camden.....	6545	8538	465	33	.....	1993
Cape May.....	1004	1235	121	39	.....	231
Cumberland.....	3470	4491	549	295	.....	1021
Essex.....	20117	21332	767	602	.....	1215
Gloucester.....	2792	3418	284	93	.....	626
Hudson.....	21637	16312	223	648	5325	.....
Hunterdon.....	5345	3338	490	126	2007	.....
Mercer.....	7083	7696	279	50	.....	613
Middlesex.....	6149	5562	167	66	587	.....
Monmouth	7552	6446	354	150	1106	.....
Morris.....	4821	5198	446	242	.....	377
Ocean.....	1595	2091	57	31	.....	496
Passaic.....	6257	8130	184	209	.....	1873
Salem.....	2864	3022	238	42	.....	158
Somerset.....	3116	2927	125	21	189	.....
Sussex.....	3458	2218	116	59	1240	.....
Union.....	6215	5479	166	358	736	.....
Warren.....	5193	3044	415	120	2149	.....
Average vote.....	127778	123366	6153	3456	13978	9566
Democratic plurality.....	4412				4412	

EDUCATIONAL.

County Superintendents of Public Instruction.

Atlantic, S. R. Morse, Atlantic City; Bergen, John Terhune, Midland Park; Burlington, Edgar Haas, Bordentown; Camden, F. R. Brace, Blackwood; Cape May, Vincent O. Miller, Goshen; Cumberland, Joseph Moore, Bridgeton; Essex, Charles M. Davis, Bloomfield; Gloucester, William Milligan, Woodbury; Hudson, George C. Houghton, Hoboken; Hunterdon, Oliver H. Hoffman, Lebanon; Mercer, William J. Gibby, Princeton; Middlesex, Ralph Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, Samuel Lockwood, Freehold; Morris, Lewis W. Thurber, Dover; Ocean, Edward M. Lonan, Forked River; Passaic, J. C. Cruikshank, Little Falls; Salem, R. Henry Holme, Salem; Somerset, William T. F. Ayers, Somerville; Sussex, Luther Hill, Andover; Union, N. W. Pease, Elizabeth; Warren, Robert S. Price, Hackettstown.

City Superintendents.

Atlantic City, S. D. Hoffman; Bridgeton, William E. Cox; Camden, Martin V. Bergen; Elizabeth, J. Augustus Dix; Gloucester City, J. C. Stinson; Hoboken, David E. Rue; Jersey City, A. W. Edson; Millville, J. W. Newlin; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, William N. Barringer; New Brunswick, Charles Jacobus; Orange, U. W. Cutts; Paterson, Clarence E. Meleney; Perth Amboy, C. C. Hommann; Phillipsburg, E. C. Beers; Plainfield, J. L. Hurlbut; Rahway, G. R. Lindsay; Salem, R. Henry Holme; Trenton, Thomas H. Mackenzie.

State Normal and Model Schools.

President of the Board of Trustees, Bennington F. Randolph; Secretary, Edwin O. Chapman; Treasurer, James B. Woodward.

Officers and Instructors.—Normal School, Washington Hasbrouck, Ph.D., Principal, Philosophy of Education and Pedagogics; Austin C. Apgar, Natural Sciences and Geography; Elias F. Carr, A.M., Mathematics and Methods; Dickerson

H. Farley, Penmanship and Book-keeping; Clara L. Hall, Rhetoric, English Literature and History; Mary Ryan, Reading and Orthography; Harriett Matthews, English Grammar, Mental Sciences and Synonyms; Isadora Williams, Elementary Methods and Object Teaching; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Laura C. Johnson, Vocal Music; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music.

Model School, Washington Hasbrouck, Ph.D., Principal. Male Department, Oliver P. Steves, A.M., Superintendent, Classics and Higher Mathematics; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship and Book-keeping; Mathias Kiener, German; Lillie A. Williams, Elocution and History; Frank H. Scobey, Mathematics; William R. Wright, English Grammar and Geography; Sarah A. Riley, Elementary Branches; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music; Annie Lodor, Vocal Music. Ladies' Department—Emma L. Taylor, Superintendent, Higher English Branches; Cynthia D. Field, Reading, Analysis and History; Elizabeth B. Johnson, English Grammar and Latin; Sarah Y. Ely, Mathematics; Josephine Carll, Class Preparatory to Normal School, Calisthenics and Geography; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music; Annie Lodor, Vocal Music; Mathias Kiener, German. Junior Department—Alice Smith, Principal Teacher; Sarah B. Johnston and Mercy A. Pearson, Assistant Teachers; Isadora Williams, Object Lessons; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Annie Lodor, Vocal Music.

Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, N. J.

The Farnum School, at Beverly, prepares its students to enter the Normal School. Those who do not have teaching in view, pay for tuition and pursue either a business course or prepare for college.

Board of Trustees.—J. Bingham Woodward, Bordentown, N. J.; Nathan Haines, Beverly, N. J.; Gilbert Combs, Newark, N. J.; Charles E. Elmer, Bridgeton, N. J.; Walter Freeman, Beverly, N. J. *Officers of the Board.*—J. Bingham Woodward, President; Nathan Haines, Treasurer; J. Fletcher Street, Secretary. Washington Hasbrouck, Ph.D., Principal; J. Fletcher Street, A.M., Resident Principal; Kate A. Peters, Teacher of Literature, History and Natural Sciences; Carrie E. McGuire, Teacher of Elocution and English Branches; Mary W. Hutchinson, Teacher of Primary Classes and Geography; J. Fletcher Street, Teacher of Drawing and Painting; Emily V. Street, Teacher of French and German.

New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

The school is situated in Chambersburg, a suburb of Trenton, and about one mile and a half from the State House.

Board of Trustees.—President, Governor Green; Secretary, E. O. Chapman; Treasurer, Edward J. Anderson; Marcus Beach, Jersey City; Thomas T. Kinney, Newark; Theodore W. Morris, Freehold; Henry B. Crosby, Paterson; Richard L. Howell, Millville; Robert S. Woodruff, Trenton; Samuel Rhinehart, New Hampton; James M. Seymour, Newark.

Executive Committee.—Governor Green, Chairman; Edward J. Anderson, Secretary; Marcus Beach, Theodore W. Morris, James M. Seymour. Superintendent, Weston Jenkins, A.M.; Steward, John Wright; Assistant Steward, E. C. Burd; Matron, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hall; Teachers—Miss Julia F. Brearley, Miss S. D. Yard, Mrs. Mary P. Ervin, Miss Bessie Hall, Miss Annie P. Sumner, Miss Virginia H. Bunting; Boys' Supervisor, Mrs. Mary L. Ellis; Girls' Supervisor, Miss Gillen; Attending Physician, Elmer Barwis, M.D.

The course of study pursued is similar to that of the public schools, as the institution is considered part of the public school system of the State. Articulation, or speaking, and lip-reading are taught, and steps are being rapidly taken to introduce, for both boys and girls, manual instruction, and the use of tools, &c. It is the intention of the Managers not to make it an asylum but a home and a school. Pupils between the ages of five and twenty-one years are admitted, and the term of instruction is three years, but may be extended to five years by the Board. There were on January 1st, 1887, about 100 pupils in the school. Last year \$10,000 was appropriated for repairs, a new sewer, &c. The maintenance is provided for by the payment of a certain sum per capita from the public school fund.

MILITARY.

Roster of Officers of National Guard.

Commander-in-Chief.—Robert S. Green.

Staff.—Adjutant-General, Brevet Major-General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General Lewis Perrine; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General John D. McGill; Inspector-General, Brigadier-General Willoughby Weston;

Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate-General, Colonel Charles G. Garrison; Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson; Aids-de-Camp (not named in time for publication in this volume).

Division.—General Commanding, Major-General Joseph W. Plume.

Division Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Marvin Dodd; Inspector, Colonel George E. P. Howard; Surgeon, Colonel Edward L. Welling; Paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick S. Fish; Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Terrebery; Chief of Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Judson Clark; Judge Advocate, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Frelinghuysen; Aids-de Camp, Major Samuel Meeker, Major William Strange, Major William S. Righter.

First Brigade.—General Commanding, Brigadier-General Dudley S. Steele.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Parker; Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Eugene Hamilton; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Aaron K. Baldwin; Quartermaster, Major Clarence S. Steele; Paymaster, Major Enos Runyon; Engineer, Major Lewis H. Broome; Judge Advocate, Major John E. Hartley; Aids-de-Camp, Captain Charles Boltwood, Captain Allen B. Wallace.

Second Brigade.—General Commanding, Brevet Major-General William J. Sewell.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. S. Chambers; Inspector, Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Gauntt; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge Advocate, Major Edward A. Armstrong; Aids-de-Camp, Captain Edward A. Gillett, Captain Hamilton Markley.

First Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Newark.—Colonel, Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant, Lieutenant James L. Marsh.

Second Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Hoboken.—Colonel, Edwin A. Stevens; Adjutant, Lieutenant James Benson.

Third Regiment, Headquarters, Elizabeth.—Colonel, Elihu H. Ropes; Adjutant, Lieutenant John C. Rose, Jr.

Fourth Regiment, Headquarters, Jersey City.—Colonel, Samuel P. Dickinson; Adjutant, Lieutenant Benj. M. Gerardin.

Fifth Regiment, Headquarters, Newark.—Colonel, Levi R. Barnard; Adjutant, Lieutenant James J. Dooner.

Sixth Regiment, Headquarters, Camden.—Colonel, Wm. H. Cooper; Adjutant, Lieutenant Christopher S. McGrath.

Seventh Regiment, Headquarters, Trenton.—Colonel, Richard A. Donnelly; Adjutant, Captain Charles H. W. Van Sciver.

First Battalion, Headquarters, Paterson.—Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph W. Congdon; Adjutant, Lieutenant James Inglis, Jr.

Second Battalion, Headquarters, Leonia.—Lieutenant-Colonel, J. V. Moore; Adjutant, Charles U. Springer.

Third Battalion Infantry, Headquarters, Orange.—Major, Edward H. Snyder; Adjutant, Edwin H. Hine.

Gatling Gun Company A, Elizabeth.—Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General, J. Madison Drake.

Gatling Gun Company B, Camden.—Captain, Robert R. Eckendorff.

FISH COMMISSIONERS AND WARDENS.

Commissioners.—William Wright, Newark; Francis M. Ward, Newton; Richard S. Jenkins, Camden.

Fish Wardens.—Atlantic, John F. Cordery; Bergen, Abram Terhune, George Ricardo; Burlington, Jesse Wells, Levi French; Camden, John McCormick, Patrick M. Gallagher; Essex, Lambert Speer; Gloucester, Charles B. Platt; Hunterdon, Thomas M. Warford, George T. Srope; Mercer, Roeloff Van Dyke; Middlesex, Cornelius W. Castner; Morris, John S. Able, George W. Campbell, Jr.; Ocean, Joseph Helfrich; Passaic, Henry Keenan; Salem, William Lawrence, Paul Jacquett; Somerset, John S. Bishop; Sussex, David Couse, Jr.; Warren, John C. Kitchen.

REPORTS

OF

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Edward Bettle, President; A. M. Reynolds, Alexander G. Cattell, Charles H. O'Neill. John T. Van Cleef, Secretary.

This important department of the State Government was created under an act of the Legislature entitled "An act for the taxation of railroad and canal property," approved April 10th, 1884.

The work of the Board was increased during the same year by the passage of another act, entitled "An act to provide for the imposition of State taxes upon certain corporations and for the collection thereof."

Under the first-mentioned act it is the duty of any person or company running, operating or constructing any railroad or canal in this State to send to the Board, on or before the first Tuesday of May in each year, sworn statements and schedules of the property of such railroad or canal, as it existed on the first day of January preceding.

During the month of March in each year, the Board prepares blank forms for these statements and schedules, which are sent to the railroad and canal companies in time for their yearly return.

When the returns are received the Board proceed to ascertain the true value of all property used for railroad or canal purposes, of each company, including its franchise.

They ascertain separately—

1. The length and value of the main stem of each railroad, and of the water-way of each canal, and the length of such main stem and water-way.

2. The value of the other real estate used for railroad or canal purposes in each taxing district.

3. The value of all the tangible personal property of each railroad and canal, viz., the rolling stock, cars, locomotives, ferry boats, canal boats, machinery, tools, &c.

4. The value of the franchise.

The "main stem" includes the road-bed not exceeding one hundred feet in width with its rails and sleepers and depot

buildings used for passengers only. This class of property, together with the tangible personal property and the franchise, are taxed at the rate of one-half of one per cent. for State uses only.

The real estate outside of main stem and all water-ways, reservoirs, tracks, buildings, water tanks, water works, riparian rights, docks, wharves and piers are taxed one-half of one per cent. for State uses, and, in addition thereto, a tax at the local rate, as fixed by the taxing district wherein the property may be located, provided said local rate does not exceed one per cent..

Under the provisions of the act it is imperative that the Board meet at certain times, but the detail work, which is necessary to be done, compels a meeting at least twice a week, and during the month of January, when appeals are being heard, and during the months of October and November, the Board holds daily sessions.

Under the miscellaneous corporation tax act it is the duty of the Board to levy State taxes upon all corporations incorporated or doing business in the State other than railroads and canals, savings banks, cemeteries, religious corporations, or purely charitable or educational associations, or manufacturing or mining companies carrying on business in the State.

All corporations taxed under this act report to the Board annually on or before the first Tuesday of May. Blanks are prepared and sent to the various corporations by the Board for this purpose. As the returns are received, the Board determines the basis and amount of tax due from each corporation, and certifies the same to the State Comptroller for collection on or before the first Monday of June in each year. This is a source of considerable revenue to the State.

The last assessment, as filed with the Comptroller for 1886, shows that 916 corporations have been assessed, representing a total tax due the State of \$242,994.12.

In addition to the regular duties of the Board, as above set forth, additional duties were imposed by an act of the Legislature entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the taxation of railroad and canal property,'" which supplement was approved June 10th, 1886.

Under this act the Board is directed to examine and ascertain the correctness or incorrectness of any or all reports heretofore made by any or all of the railroad and canal corporations created by this State, pursuant to any provision contained in any law passed, or any charter granted by the State.

The Board is now, and has been for three or four months, engaged in examining the accounts of the Morris and Essex Railroad, under this act, regarding reports made by said rail-

road company to the State, showing basis of taxation prior to the passage of the tax act of 1884.

This is a work of considerable extent and is not yet completed. It is the duty of the Board, if they should find that the reports of any railroad or canal company have been incorrectly stated, to report to the Attorney-General, and he is directed, under the act, to proceed against the company in default to recover the amount found to be due to the State.

The State Board of Assessors have 97 railroads and canals on the assessment list for 1886. Five new railroads have been added since last year.

The details of the assessment for 1886 will be found in their annual report to the Legislature, which will be of considerable interest to tax-payers.

The following table shows the aggregate assessment for taxes of 1886, by railroad systems, subject to review:

NAME OF SYSTEM.	Tax for State Uses.	Tax for Tax- ing Districts.	Total Tax.
Pennsylvania Railroad system...	\$297,952 38	\$96,572 39	\$394,524 77
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad system.....	237,678 96	84,242 55	321,921 51
New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad system.....	61,377 04	43,408 56	104,785 60
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad system	194,538 03	70,079 70	264,617 73
Railroads not classified	173,355 34	78,060 98	251,416 32
	\$964,901 75	\$372,364 18	\$1,337,265 93

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

HENRY C. KELSEY, *ex-officio* Commissioner.

The total number of insurance companies legally doing business in this State during the year 1886 was one hundred and sixty, classified as follows—New Jersey companies, forty-two, viz.: joint stock fire, eleven; mutual fire, twenty-seven; plate-glass, one; life, three. Insurance companies of other States and nations, one hundred and eighteen, viz.: fire, eighty-four; life, twenty-six; fidelity or surety, three; accident, two; steam boiler, two; plate-glass, one.

The report for the year ending December 31st, 1885, shows that the total amount of capital stock of New Jersey stock

companies was \$2,705,970; total assets, \$6,719,250; total liabilities, including capital stock, \$4,077,761; net surplus, \$2,641,488.

New Jersey mutual companies had premium notes amounting to \$3,917,905; cash assets, \$478,435, and cash liabilities, \$100,902.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The report for the year ending December 31st, 1885, shows that there were thirty savings banks in this State at that time. The resources and liabilities are as follows:

RESOURCES.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$1,109,907 79
Loans on bonds and mortgages	9,024,857 54
Investment in stock and bonds, viz.:	
United States bonds.....	\$10,222,538 25
All other stocks and bonds.....	3,814,402 04
	<hr/>
	14,036,940 29
Call loans on collaterals.....	1,195,988 89
Cash on hand and in bank.....	1,224,332 68
All other assets.....	911,580 45
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$27,502,707 64

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors.....	\$25,335,779 96
All other liabilities.....	195,143 18
Surplus over liabilities.....	1,971,784 50
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$27,502,707 64

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of open accounts January 1st, 1885	87,356
Number of open accounts January 1st, 1886.....	91,681
Amount deposited in 1885.....	\$21,271,094 35
Amount withdrawn in 1885.....	20,612,086 29

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

In New Jersey the progress of the "labor movement" has been noticeable within the past decade, especially in the results accomplished, which were of little moment before the renewed agitation following the troubles of 1877. Since then much important legislation in the interest of wage-earners has been placed on the statute book; and a glance at the compendium of these labor laws, reproduced in the 1885 report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, will show that New Jersey has

not been as backward in this respect as is generally supposed. Of most interest were the laws creating the Factories and Workshop Inspection and Labor Statistics Bureaus, in 1883 and 1878 respectively. The latter bureau was the fifth on the list of these valuable State Departments, which are the fruit of very recent years. At present there are sixteen official bureaus, including the national one, for the collection of labor statistics.

The New Jersey Bureau began operations in the spring of 1878, and will this year issue its ninth annual report, which contains, among other things, the usual information concerning the workingmen. This includes individual returns as well as collated statistics from establishments, and, while we have not escaped strikes and other labor disturbances, gives evidence that the increased activity in trade has made itself felt in wages to a certain extent. The improvement is particularly noticeable in the textile and iron industries; and the general tendency has been upwards. Still, in a few trades, there has been a decrease, for example, in the window-glass. The green glass bottle workers averaged as well as during the previous year, but there are indications of coming trouble between them and their employers. They are the best paid skilled mechanics in the State, the average annual earnings of a bottle blower amounting to \$1,000, while \$1,300 is not an out-of-the-way income; and this, too, for only ten months of work, as the glass factories are closed in July and August.

Reports from the New Jersey building and loan associations show them to be in a very flourishing condition. Thirty thousand citizens are interested to the extent of ten million dollars in these valuable co-operative enterprises, of which we now have one hundred and sixty—an increase of thirty since 1884, when the last information was published. It is gratifying to note the increased popular favor which these associations are meeting with in the upper part of the State, especially in Hudson and Essex.

But it is a matter for congratulation that workingmen are taking considerable interest in the so-called co-operative movement, which has made such strides in Great Britain since the generation which witnessed the small beginnings of the Rochdale Pioneers. Until lately its development here has been of no account, owing, probably, to the fact of want of legislative encouragement. But this is being remedied. In New Jersey, the first co-operative act was passed in 1881; and under this and the amendment of 1884, a number of associations, for the most part "distributive," have been organized. There are at present in existence fifteen, of which nine were started during the past year. Statements of their progress will be found in

the Bureau report, which will also contain statistical information from the silk and brewery industries.

There are 121 silk establishments in this State, employing \$11,543,000 capital, and an average of 18,163 hands, of whom 7,282 are men, and 5,290 women, respectively over twenty and eighteen years of age. There were thus 5,591 children and young people employed in our silk industry, the value of whose production amounted to \$28,321,400. For wages, \$6,786,200 was expended.

The relative rank of New Jersey, among the States, in malt liquor production is eighth. This industry has grown enormously within the past dozen years. At present there are over sixteen million gallons brewed in the United States. In 1882 there were nearly eight hundred thousand barrels manufactured in our State; in 1886, the product of the forty-seven brewing establishments was 1,029,753 barrels, valued at \$7,884,117. Capital invested, \$5,409,600; wages paid, \$886,725.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

This work was authorized by the Legislature of 1864, (see *Revision of Laws*, page 1137,) and has been continued since by various supplements. It is intended to continue the surveys begun by Prof. H. D. Rogers, 1836-40, and those of Dr. Wm. Kittell, 1854-56.

Its Board of Managers are: His Excellency Robert S. Green, Governor, *ex-officio* President of the Board; Charles E. Elmer, Esq., Bridgeton; Hon. Clement H. Sinnickson, Salem; Hon. William Parry, Cinnaminson; Hon. H. S. Little, Trenton; Henry Aitken, Esq., Elizabeth; Hon. Wm. H. Hendrickson, Middletown; Selden T. Scranton, Esq., Oxford; Hon. Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg; Hon. Aug. W. Cutler, Morristown; George Richards, Esq., Dover; Wm. M. Force, Esq., Newark; Thomas T. Kinney, Esq., Newark; Lebbeus B. Ward, Esq., Jersey City; Rev. Samuel B. Dodd, Hoboken.

State Geologist, George H. Cook, New Brunswick; C. Clarkson Vermeule, Assistant in charge of Topographical Survey.

The Survey has published "Geology of New Jersey," pp. xxiv. and 399, 8vo., 1868, with portfolio of maps; "Report on the Clay Deposits," pp. viii. and 381, 8vo., 1878, with map, and Annual Reports from 1869 to 1885, together with various geological and geographical maps. A new topographical survey of the State is in progress, the geodetic points are all established; the field work of the topographic survey is completed over the 7,576 miles in New Jersey; maps covering

about 5,400 square miles are already issued, and others are in progress.

The Survey has also published "A Preliminary Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey." Compiled by N. L. Britton, Ph.D.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Established by the Legislature of 1880, and located on the grounds of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

Board of Managers—Governor Robert S. Green, Trenton; President Merrill E. Gates, LL.D., New Brunswick; David A. Shreve, Haddonfield; I. M. Smalley, Roadstown; William Parry, Cinnaminson; William S. Taylor, President, Burlington; John V. N. Willis, Marlborough; James Neilson, Treasurer, New Brunswick; Caleb Wyckoff, Belvidere; John DeMott, Secretary, Middlebush; Henry P. Simmons, Passaic; Wm. H. DeWolf, Jr., Hackensack; William M. Force, Newark; Hon. George H. Hartford, Orange; Abm. W. Duryee, New Durham; James Stevens, Jersey City; George H. Cook, Director, New Brunswick. Chemist, Arthur T. Neale.

It is established to promote agricultural improvement by scientific investigation and experiment. It has a chemist, laboratory and apparatus for analyzing fertilizers, soils food and agricultural products, and is intended to supply information respecting seeds, insects and objects which require the apparatus and work of men devoted to special branches of science. During the last year it has analyzed nearly three hundred samples of fertilizers, seventy samples of fodders, &c.; it has carried on numerous field experiments of fertilizers on Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes and sorghum. The results of work are circulated in the form of printed bulletins to every newspaper in the State, and to about five thousand five hundred farmers, and to all farmers in the State applying for them. It has already proved itself of much value to the farming community, and is constantly increasing its facilities for rendering useful assistance to this branch of industry.

THE STATE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

(Organized under act of Congress, 1862, for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.)

Merrill Edwards Gates, Ph.D., LL.D., President; George H. Cook, LL.D., Vice-President; Austin Scott, Ph.D., Secretary of the Faculty.

This institution is located at New Brunswick, and is the Scientific Department of Rutgers College. It is in charge of the Trustees of Rutgers College and a Board of Visitors from the several Congressional Districts of the State, who are appointed by the Governor and the Senate.

The United States Congress of 1862 appropriated scrip for public lands, to the endowment and support of "Colleges where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such *branches of learning* as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the *liberal and practical education* of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The scrip appropriated was sold by the State, and the fund accruing, \$116,000, is held by the State, and the annual interest, amounting to \$6,960, is appropriated exclusively toward the payment of professors' salaries in the Agricultural College.

The amount thus received from the United States Fund is but a small part of the annual expenditure for this well-equipped institution, where instruction is given to students in the Scientific Course by a corps of thirteen professors.

The Trustees of Rutgers College have provided from their own resources buildings, laboratories, apparatus and all necessary appliances, and an experimental farm of one hundred acres.

The State holds forty scholarships in the institution, free of tuition. These scholarships are open to students from all the counties in proportion to their representation in the Legislative Assembly, and students are appointed to them on recommendation of a County Superintendent of Schools. Thirty-six of these scholarships are now filled, and there are four vacancies.

Young men of the State who desire a thorough scientific training, should avail themselves of the opportunity thus placed before them. Graduates of this institution now fill positions of influence in all parts of the State and in other States.

AGRICULTURAL, ETC.

State Board of Agriculture.

President, Hon. Edward Burrough, Merchantville, Camden county; Vice-President, William R. Ward, Newark, Essex county; Treasurer, Franklin Dye, Trenton, Mercer county;

Secretary, William S. Taylor, Burlington, Burlington county. Executive Committee, Prof. George H. Cook, New Brunswick, Middlesex county; D. D. Denise, Freehold, Monmouth county; Morris Bacon, Greenwich, Cumberland county.

The thirteenth annual report says:

"There is a large part of the arable land in our State devoted to the growth of corn, wheat and oats. According to the estimates just received from the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., the following figures are given for the year 1885 for these three cereal crops, with the yield per acre of each one. There was planted in corn in our State in 1885, according to the authority named, 350,370 acres, giving a total yield of 11,212,000, or an average yield of thirty bushels to the acre. In wheat there was planted 143,097 acres, which yielded 1,395,000 bushels, or at the rate of ten bushels to an acre in round numbers. There was devoted to the oat crop 133,451 acres, the gross yield of which was 3,556,000 bushels, which gives an average of about $37\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. The average based on those figures is much lower for corn and wheat than in former years, but the average for the oat crop is higher than usual. We give these facts in order to call the attention of the members of this Board, and the farmers of our State, to the difference in yield of the same, and other crops, grown in different parts of the State, under what may be termed improved systems of culture. The State has for a number of years offered cash premiums for farm, orchard and garden crops."

There are eleven County Boards in the State, viz.: Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Union.

Patrons of Husbandry.

STATE GRANGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Master, Richman Coles, Woodstown, Salem; Overseer, John Statesir, Jr., Colts Neck, Monmouth; Lecturer, Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, Middlesex; Steward, David Bodine, Locktown, Hunterdon; Assistant Steward, George H. Gaunt, Paulsboro, Gloucester; Chaplain, Charles Shoemaker, Mantua, Gloucester; Treasurer, C. A. Rulon, Swedesboro, Gloucester; Secretary, M. D. Dickinson, Woodstown, Salem; Gate Keeper, E. E. Holcombe, Lambertville, Hunterdon; Ceres, Lydia D. Coles, Woodstown, Salem; Pomona, May J. Whitehead, Middlebush, Middlesex; Flora, Ettie A. Jessup, Cinna-minson, Burlington; Lady Assistant Steward, Hannah C. Holcombe, Lambertville, Hunterdon. Executive Committee, Richman

Coles, Woodstown, Salem; James H. Baird, Marlboro, Monmouth; John T. Cox, Readington, Hunterdon; Thomas Borton, Gloucester; Charles Collins, Burlington.

State Agricultural Society.

President, Hon. Amos Clark, Jr., Elizabeth, Union; Vice-Presidents, Hon. N. S. Rue, Cream Ridge, Monmouth; Gen. John S. Irick, Vincentown, Burlington; E. G. Brown, Elizabeth, Union; Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, Newark, Essex; Hon. William J. Sewell, Camden, Camden; Treasurer, Charles F. Kilburn, Newark, Essex; Recording Secretary, Wm. M. Force, Newark, Essex; Corresponding Secretary, P. T. Quinn, Newark, Essex.

State Horticultural Society.

President, Alex. W. Pearson, Vineland, Cumberland; Recording Secretary, E. Williams, Montclair, Essex; Corresponding Secretary, Ralph Ege, Hopewell, Mercer; Treasurer, Chas. L. Jones, Newark, Essex. Executive Committee, Wm. R. Ward, Newark, Essex; C. W. Idell, Hoboken, Hudson; E. P. Beebe, Elizabeth, Union; John C. Van Doren, Manalapan, Monmouth; J. M. White, New Brunswick, Middlesex.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

President, Rudolphus Bingham; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel L. Baily.

Trustees.—Thos. S. R. Brown, Keyport; Edward H. Stokes, Trenton; Samuel L. Baily, Trenton; Rudolphus Bingham, Camden; Jeremiah O'Rourke, Newark; Geo. C. Maddock, New Brunswick.

Lady Managers.—Mrs. Rebecca A. Coulson, Woodbury; Mrs. Letitia A. Cook, Trenton; Mrs. Elizabeth Baily, Trenton; Mrs. Mary S. Atterbury, Trenton; Mrs. Sarah E. Webb, Elizabeth; Mrs. Clara B. Forst, Trenton.

Matron, Mrs. Julia B. Wilder; Assistant Matron, Miss Mary Allman; Housekeeper, Miss Margaret Atkinson; Teacher, Miss Agnes C. Ralston; Seamstress, Miss Hitchins.

At the beginning of the year there were 31 inmates in the institution. Received during the year, 16; indentured, 8; returned, 1; placed on trial, 1; leaving in the school, 37. Average age, 14 years. The Trustees say that an appropriation of \$6,000 will be needed for the coming year.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1886.....	\$775 68
Received from State Treasurer.....	5,500 00
Farm sales.....	155 40
Stock.....	161 00
Girls' work.....	199 70

\$6,791 78

EXPENDITURES.

Maintenance, &c.....	\$3,965 78
Salaries.....	2,265 31
Incidentals, &c.....	398 34
Balance on hand.....	162 35

\$6,791 78

Value of real and personal property, \$48,707.50.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Trenton Asylum.

Managers.—S. M. Hamill, William Elmer, M.D., Joseph H. Bruere, James Bishop, B. F. Carter, D. McLean Forman, William L. Dayton, Chester Van Syckel, G. D. W. Vroom.

Resident Officers.—Superintendent and Physician, John W. Ward, M.D.; First Assistant Physician, John Kirby, M.D.; Second Assistant Physician, C. R. Burroughs, M.D.; Steward, Edmund White; Matron, Mrs. S. J. Clark; Treasurer, Austin Snider.

Complaint is made of the crowded condition of the institution, and it is recommended that a new building be erected for incurable patients, to accommodate about 200.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients in Asylum October 31st, 1885.....	315	331	646
Received since Nov. 1st, 1885, to Nov. 1st, 1886....	93	87	185
	<hr/> 413	<hr/> 418	<hr/> 831
Discharged recovered during year.....	28	30	58
Discharged improved.....	9	14	23
Discharged unimproved	3	5	8
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Died.....	29	20	49
	<hr/> 71	<hr/> 69	<hr/> 140
Remaining October 31st, 1886.....	342	349	691

Treasurer's report—

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1885.....	\$24,866 45
Received from State Treasurer for maintenance of county patients.....	\$28,549 71
Received from State Treasurer for maintenance of insane convicts.....	3,130 84
	<hr/>
	31,680 55
From counties.....	89,273 67
From private patients.....	25,568 30
	<hr/>
	\$171,388 77
Incidentals, sales of stock, rents, &c.....	6,416 05
	<hr/>
	\$177,805 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Steward's orders.....	\$155,612 01
Balance November 1st, 1886.....	22,193 01
	<hr/>
	\$177,805 02

Wages, \$37,033.53.

Morris Plains Asylum.

Managers.—George A. Halsey, Newark; Hiram C. Clark, Newton; James S. Green, M.D., Elizabeth; Josiah Meeker, Succasunna; Theodore R. Varick, M.D., Jersey City; Edward T. Bell, Paterson; Hugh C. Hendry, M.D., Newark; William S. Banta, Hackensack; John W. Jackson, M.D., Rockaway; N. W. Voorhees, Clinton.

Officers of the Board of Managers.—President, Geo. A. Halsey; Vice-President, Jas. S. Green, M.D.; Secretary, Edward T. Bell; Treasurer, Eugene Vanderpoel.

Resident Officers.—Edward C. Booth, M.D., Medical Director; William L. Russell, M.D., Assistant Physician; Chas. P. Wertenbaker, M.D., Second Assistant Physician; William Mabon, M.D., Third Assistant Physician; David W. McFarland, M.D., Fourth Assistant Physician; Martin B. Monroe, Warden.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylum November 1st, 1886.....	424	441	865
Total number received since opening of the Asylum.....	1,177	1,080	2,257

Total cost of maintenance for past year.....	\$253,958 42
Balance on hand at the close of the year	22,517 02
Received from private patients	60,419 47

JAMESBURG REFORM SCHOOL.

Trustees.—Richard A. Donnelly, Patrick Farrelly, Nathan T. Stratton, Nathaniel S. Rue, Franklin Murphy, Theophilus T. Price. Superintendent, Ira Otterson.

Number of inmates October 31st, 1885, 288, being an increase of 19 over the previous year. The hours for school have been increased, and the hours for labor reduced. It is the intention to make the institution partake more of the character of a public school, so as to make the teaching more effective. The laundrying of shirts has been discontinued, and the labor formerly employed in that manner is engaged on the farm, in the shoe, carpenter and blacksmith shops. The \$5,000 appropriated for water works has been expended, also the \$5,000 for gas works. For the completion of the latter, \$5,000 more is needed. The sum of \$2,500 is needed for plumbing.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

NEWARK.

President, Rynier H. Veghte; Treasurer, Marcus L. Ward; Managers, R. H. Veghte, Edward H. Wright, Amzi Dodd, F. A. Potts, M. L. Ward; Commander and Surgeon, Dr. J. D. Bramley. Superintendent, Major Peter F. Rogers; Chaplain, Rev. Isaac Tuttle; Matron, Mrs. P. F. Rogers.

The twenty-first annual report says: "During the past year the health of the inmates has been generally good, and there has been no disease caused by epidemic or endemic influences. The mortality has been somewhat greater than for the past few years, owing partly to the larger number of inmates, but more particularly to the fact that a large number are now seeking admission in the later stages of chronic diseases. At the present time the Home is nearly full, and the capacity is incapable of accommodating many more."

Number remaining October 31st, 1885.....	268
Admitted during the year.....	349
	<hr/>
	617
Discharged during the year.....	261
Expelled.....	11
Died	30
Remaining October 31st, 1886.....	315
	<hr/>
	617

On account of overcrowding, forty-eight applications for admission were rejected during the year.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last report.....	\$1,247 22
Cash received from various sources during the year.....	33,504 32
	<hr/>
	\$34,751 54

EXPENDITURES.

Provisions.....	\$9,883 91
Salaries	2,475 00
Clothing.....	3,573 48
New pavilion, &c.....	2,426 80
Sundries, &c.....	14,827 35
Cash on hand October 31st, 1886	1,565 00
	<hr/>
	\$34,751 54

Average cost of ration per day, 18½ cents.

STATE LIBRARY.

MORRIS R. HAMILTON, Librarian.

The State Library, as a department of legal and miscellaneous reference, is devoid of novels and light literature generally. It comprises, chiefly, standard works of history, biography, philosophy, science, and art, while the completeness of its legal reports, text-books and State laws is a matter of general commendation.

During the last year 986 volumes were added to the Library by exchange, donation and purchase, so that it now contains 31,970 volumes—about two-thirds of which are law books. During the month of November the Librarian distributed among the libraries of the other States 460 volumes of State publications, and received 248 volumes in return, with several States to hear from.

During the summer several hundred books have been repaired and rebound, and the Library has been generally renovated.

The number of enrolled visitors during the year was 1,632, exclusive of members of the legal profession, State officials and legislators.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The total number of small arms, the property of the State, including those in possession of the National Guard, is 15,300. The heavy ordnance, serviceable, consists of twelve light Napoleon guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch Ames guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch James guns, rifled, and eighteen 3-inch

Griffin guns, rifled. These, with gun carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagons, traveling forges and implements, compose six 6-gun battalions. In addition to this, there are eight gatling guns, four breech-loading howitzers, two Billingham and Requa batteries, and two mountain howitzers, with sufficient ammunition for almost any emergency. The number of cartridges for Springfield rifles on hand is about 150,000. A large quantity of ammunition is manufactured at the Arsenal. The National Guard is in excellent condition, and consists of fifty-four companies of infantry (including Gatling Gun Companies A and B), and, with the exception of Gatling Gun Company A, is furnished with the regulation uniform. Gun Squads have been formed in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Regiments and the First Battalion. They are armed with revolvers and sabres. These squads are also drilled in the use of the 3-inch B. L. Howitzer, a most effective piece of ordnance for street service.

On Monday, May 31st, the entire First Brigade, consisting of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Regiments, First, Second and Third Battalions, and Gatling Gun Company A, had its annual inspection at Orange. The annual inspection of the Second Brigade was made as follows: the Third Regiment, at Elizabeth, May 30th; Sixth Regiment, at Woodbury, May 17th; Seventh Regiment, at Lambertville, June 8th, and Gatling Gun Company B, at Camden, June 3d.

The State Camp of Instruction at Sea Girt was occupied by the Second Brigade, under command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Sewell, from August 23d to 28th, inclusive. It was named "Camp Mott," in honor of the late Major-General, and was a model of discipline and cleanliness, and fully deserving of the universal praise bestowed upon it by military men of our own and other States.

The Rifle Range at Sea Girt was open for practice by the National Guard daily from July 12th to September 4th. The beautiful badge awarded by Governor Leon Abbett to the successful competitor in the "Governor's Match" was won by Lieutenant Gustave Maurer, of Company G, Third Regiment, by a score of 40 points out of a possible 50. The badge was presented to Lieutenant Maurer by the Governor in person on the evening of December 9th, 1886, at Keyport.

The issue of transportation, ammunition and other military stores for service at inspections, parades, rifle practice, and on the occasion of the annual encampment, and the return of property, cleaning arms, repairs to camp and garrison equipage, pay of troops, makes the Quartermaster-General's Department one of constant activity during the entire year.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Previous to 1876 two State Commissions on Health had made reports. The State Board was formed in 1877, and since then the annual reports show the work accomplished. Its present members are as follows: Laban Dennis, M.D., Newark; Prof. Cyrus F. Brackett, LL.D., Princeton; Franklin Gauntt, M.D., Burlington; Prof. A. R. Leeds, Ph.D., Hoboken; Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., Trenton; E. A. Osborn, C.E., Middletown; Edward R. O'Reilly, M.D., Elizabeth, with the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist as members *ex-officio*.

C. F. Brackett is President, Ezra M. Hunt, Secretary, and E. A. Osborn, Recording Clerk.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board under the constituting act, it has direct charge of the law as to contagious diseases of animals, adulteration of foods, the sale of petroleum and the sanitary inspection of all State and county institutions for the criminal and dependent classes. It also indicates the methods of studying the returns of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as related to public health. The reports of the Council of Analysts, the Milk Inspector and the Veterinary Inspectors are made through it. Its report includes the report on Vital Statistics, formerly made as a separate report. Besides its special work, it is constantly consulted by cities and townships as to health ordinances, the removal of nuisances and plans for sanitary improvement. Investigations into local causes of disease are conducted under its direction. As the comfort of the people and the material resources of the State depend so much upon the health of the population, it is able to render efficient service in various directions.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1886, AS
MADE OUT BY DALLAS REEVE, REGISTRAR.

COUNTIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic	207	495	371
Bergen.....	233	702	587
Burlington.....	370	973	836
Camden.....	*2,799	1,309	1,414
Cape May.....	82	197	150

*The increase of 2,165 marriages in Camden county, and over 300 in Warren county, is chiefly the result of the Pennsylvania law.

COUNTIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Cumberland.....	373	1,039	535
Essex.....	1,824	5,563	4,580
Gloucester.....	202	643	461
Hudson.....	1,715	4,323	5,549
Hunterdon.....	314	629	486
Mercer.....	700	916	1,071
Middlesex.....	393	1,114	951
Monmouth.....	484	1,180	903
Morris.....	312	847	737
Ocean.....	126	310	220
Passaic.....	685	1,962	1,409
Salem.....	167	434	389
Somerset.....	181	468	342
Sussex.....	197	251	273
Union.....	422	1,318	1,030
Warren.....	565	824	490
	12,351	25,497	22,734

CITIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic City.....	99	205	167
Bayonne.....	81	276	311
Bordentown.....	29	100	93
Bridgeton.....	96	271	120
Burlington.....	83	140	165
Camden.....	2,663	875	1,019
Chambersburg.....	88	121	171
Elizabeth.....	240	882	607
Gloucester City.....	43	63	99
Harrison.....	19	207	177
Hoboken.....	458	989	925
Jersey City.....	952	2,155	3,380
Long Branch.....	60	101	66
Millville.....	97	291	139
Morristown.....	54	164	120
Perth Amboy.....	45	205	121
Newark.....	1,416	4,311	3,663
New Brunswick.....	168	382	348
Orange.....	149	416	304
Passaic.....	53	246	175
Paterson.....	563	1,534	1,100
Phillipsburg.....	301	219	116
Plainfield.....	64	122	153
Rahway.....	44	103	100
Salem.....	55	115	123
Town of Union.....	114	228	185
Trenton.....	473	488	520
	8,507	15,209	14,467

STATE PRISON.

Keeper, John H. Patterson; Supervisor, Henry L. Butler; Clerk, Robert B. Bonney; Inspectors, State Comptroller Anderson, State Treasurer Toffey, John F. Post, Caleb F. Pancoast, David Cartright.

Number of convicts in confinement October 31st, 1886.....	943
On October 31st, 1885, there were.....	873
Received during the year.....	514
Discharged.....	444
Daily average males.....	860
Females.....	32
Total.....	892

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Amount of money appropriated by the State for the support of public schools, \$1,565,268; township school tax, \$36,444.26; surplus revenue, \$33,241.25; district and city tax for teachers' salaries, \$434,338.09; district and city tax for building and repairing school-houses, \$628,893.57; total amount for all school purposes, \$2,698,185.17. Value of school property, \$7,263,039; number of school districts, 1,364; number of school-houses, 1,600; number of private schools, having 25 or more pupils, 209; number of male teachers, 826; female, 3,069; average salary per month paid to male teachers, \$63.99; to female teachers, \$36.04; number of children the school-houses will seat, 198,901.

The following table gives the number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen, and the number enrolled in the public schools for the past school year:

COUNTIES.	Census.	Enrollment.
Atlantic.....	5,872	4,412
Bergen.....	11,168	7,197
Burlington.....	15,323	10,251
Camden.....	20,788	13,947
Cape May.....	2,732	2,310
Cumberland.....	11,547	9,524
Essex.....	62,310	31,236
Gloucester.....	7,693	6,065
Hudson.....	76,983	36,837
Hunterdon.....	10,155	7,813
Mercer.....	16,928	9,531
Middlesex.....	15,029	8,935
Monmouth.....	18,446	12,823
Morris.....	13,718	9,259
Ocean.....	4,518	3,546
Passaic.....	23,400	15,455
Salem.....	7,071	5,710
Somerset.....	7,440	5,382
Sussex.....	6,258	5,306
Union.....	16,269	8,612
Warren.....	10,508	8,590
Total.....	364,156	222,741

Number of children attending private schools, 36,727; number of children attending no school during the year, 101,571; average time the schools were kept open, 9.6 months.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

One Hundred and Eleventh Legislature.

SENATE.

President—Frederick S. Fish, Essex.
Secretary—Richard B. Reading, Hunterdon.
Assistant Secretary—A. V. D. Honeyman, Somerset.
Journal Clerk—Augustus S. Barber, Jr., Gloucester.
Assistant Journal Clerk—Robert H. Ingersoll, Atlantic.
Engrossing Clerk—John H. McMurray, Camden.
Assistant Engrossing Clerk—D. Harris Smith, Salem.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Furman L. Richardson, Cape May.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Edward A. Meller, Passaic.
President's Private Secretary—Ernest O. Chamberlin, Union.
Bill Clerk—Frank H. Huber, Essex.
Doorkeepers—Louis Weil, Essex; Walter Atkinson, Burlington; Clarence V. Bitters, Salem; William Rodman, Mercer.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—William M. Baird, Warren.
Clerk—Joseph Atkinson, Essex.
Assistant Clerk—J. Herbert Potts, Hudson.
Journal Clerk—James D. O'Brien, Passaic.
Engrossing Clerk—Holt Stockton, Hunterdon.
Assistant Engrossing Clerk—Theodore F. Skillman, Hunterdon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Terence J. McDonald, Hudson.
Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—J. D. Gray, Hunterdon; Patrick Corish, Essex.
Speaker's Private Secretary—E. G. Kern, Warren.
Bill Clerk—William Thompson, Hudson.
Document Clerk—George R. Johnson, Essex.
Doorkeepers—William Burgoyne, Passaic; Frank McCafrey, Passaic; William Becker, Jr., Morris; Jeremiah Maher, Hudson; Frank Daley, Essex.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Senate

Judiciary—Griggs, Large, Werts.
Revision of the Laws—Large, Gardner, Edwards.
Finance—Rue, Herring, McBride.
Corporations—Large, Hanes, Bogert.
Municipal Corporations—Gardner, Griggs, Edwards.
Railroads and Canals—Cranmer, Thompson, Moon.
Banks and Insurance—Gardner, Rue, Livingston.
Education—Rue, Carter, Chattle.
Militia—Cranmer, Griggs, McBride.
Fisheries—Pancoast, Large, Livingston.
Riparian Rights—Thompson, Gardner, Bogert.
Agriculture and Agricultural College—Herring, Miller, McBride.
Miscellaneous Business—Miller, Thompson, Chattle.
Elections—Miller, Cranmer, McBride.
Claims and Pensions—Carter, Cranmer, Chase.
Unfinished Business—Hanes, Pancoast, Moon.
Engrossed Bills—Herring, Pancoast, Baker.
Labor and Industries—Griggs, Hanes, Livingston.

Assembly.

Bill Revision—Noonan, Crane, Corbin, Marlatt, Scudder.
Ways and Means—Donohue, Bloomer, Tumulty, Underhill, Young.
Judiciary—Throckmorton, Armstrong, Barrett, Matthews, R. C. Hutchinson.
Agriculture—Roe, Scott, Ackerman, Norwood, Pitney.
Education—Lennon, Norwood, Condit, Carroll, Pearson.
Elections—Corbin, Oviatt, Roe, Donohue, Matthews.
Engrossed Bills—Armstrong, Keys, Lufburrow, Letts, Pearson.
Municipal Corporations—Wolverton, Dickinson, Donohue, Armstrong, Harrigan.
Militia—Dickinson, Heppenheimer, Throckmorton, Hill, S. B. Hutchinson.
Claims and Pensions—Peck, Feeney, McDermit, McLaughlin, Turley.
Corporations—Arnwine, Carroll, Beckwith, Chamberlain, Lawrence.

Banks and Insurance—Hill, Arnwine, Kinney, R. C. Hutchinson, Lawrence.

Unfinished Business—Barrett, Hudspeth, Hawkins, Heppenheimer, Lufburrow.

Incidental Expenses—Tumulty, Ackerman, Bloomer, Goble, Newell.

Stationery—Carroll, Keys, Feeney, Ten Broeck, Law.

Riparian Rights—Matthews, Hildreth, Beckwith, Goble, Hawkins.

Revision of Laws—Hudspeth, Scudder, Ten Broeck, Hill, McDermit.

Fisheries—Peal, Roe, Doron, Pace, Turley, Newell.

Railroads and Canals—Wolverton, Kinney, Mutchler, S. B. Hutchinson, Oviatt.

Miscellaneous Business—Harrigan, Crane, Mulvey, Doron, Goble.

Labor and Industries—Donohue, McLaughlin, Carroll, Barrett, Condit.

SPECIAL ELECTION COMMITTEES.

Haines-Turley Contested Case—Matthews, Crane, Donohue, Letts, Young.

Jones-Walter Contested Case—Heppenheimer, Scudder, Wolverton, Dickinson, Lawrence.

Railroad Taxation—Hudspeth, McLaughlin, Pace, McDermit, Corbin.

Joint Committees.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Senate—Thompson, Cranmer, Bogert.

House—Pearson, Condit, Letts, Mulvey, Feeney.

STATE PRISON.

Senate—Carter, Rue, Chase.

House—Arnwine, Pitney, Scudder, Vandenburg, Chamberlain.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Senate—Large, Cranmer, Livingston.

House—Bloomer, S. B. Hutchinson, Lyon, Scott, McLaughlin.

STATE LIBRARY.

Senate—Miller, Rue, Werts.

House—Condit, Lufburrow, Mulvey, Corbin, Barrett.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Senate—Large, Thompson, Moon.

House—Carroll, Bloomer, Law, Lyon, Hildreth.

PRINTING.

Senate—Thompson, Gardner, Chattle.

House—Donohue, Arnwine, Oviatt, Lyon, Bloomer.

PASSED BILLS.

Senate—Pancoast, Hanes, McBride.

House—Matthews, Young, Turley, Vandenburg, Letts.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Senate—Herring, Carter, Chase.

House—Bloomer, Marlatt, Law, Pace, Newell.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senate—Large, Griggs, Bogert.

House—Underhill, Mutchler, Young, Vandenburg, Scott.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Senate—Griggs, Herring, Chase.

House—Harrigan, Peck, Hawkins, Throckmorton, Hill.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Senate—Thompson, Rue, Chattle.

House—Ten Broeck, Harrigan, Newell, Pace, Law.

SINKING FUND.

Senate—Gardner, Carter, Bogert.

House—Noonan, Chamberlain, Keys, Scott, Young.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Senate—Hanes, Miller, Baker.

House—Tumulty, S. B. Hutchinson, McLaughlin, Peal,
Norwood.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Senate—Cranmer, Carter, Moon.

House—Scudder, Pearson, Peal, Lawrence, Mutchler.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

William T. Hunt—*New York Tribune, Newark Sunday Call.*

Ernest O. Chamberlin—*New York Sun.*

William Nelson—*New York Times.*

Alexander McLean—*Jersey City Journal.*

John J. Cleary—*Associated Press, True American, Philadelphia Times.*

Matt C. Ely—*Newark Evening News, Newark Deutsche Zeitung.*

Charles H. Levy—*State Gazette, Newark Freie Zeitung, New York Times, Morris Jerseyman, New York Star.*

Charles Briest—*Trenton Emporium.*

W. Holt Apgar—*True American, Clinton Democrat, Gloucester County Democrat.*

William K. Devereux—*New York Morning Journal, Trenton Times.*

William S. Potter—*Somerset Messenger.*

A. V. D. Honeyman—*Somerset Unionist-Gazette.*

Wilbur Chamberlin—*Jersey City Argus.*

John McQuillan—*New York World.*

Henry C. Buchanan—*Paterson Press, Union Press Exchange.*

Augustus S. Barber, Jr.—*Woodbury Constitution.*

Clarence Sackett—*Jersey City Sunday Morning News.*

James E. Burt—*State Gazette, Shore Press, Jersey City Journal.*

W. Scott Snyder—*New Brunswick Fredonian.*

A. L. English—*Philadelphia Press.*

Walter H. Fell—*Trenton Emporium, New Brunswick Home News, Hoboken Evening News.*

Louis H. Moore—*United Press Association.*

Charles H. Bateman—*Philadelphia North American.*

T. F. Fitzgerald—*New York Herald, State Gazette, True American, Newark Daily Advertiser, Newark Journal, Paterson Guardian, Philadelphia Record, Morristown True Democratic Banner.*

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